ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

BOROUGH OF CREWE

BY

G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY, M.D., D.P.H.,

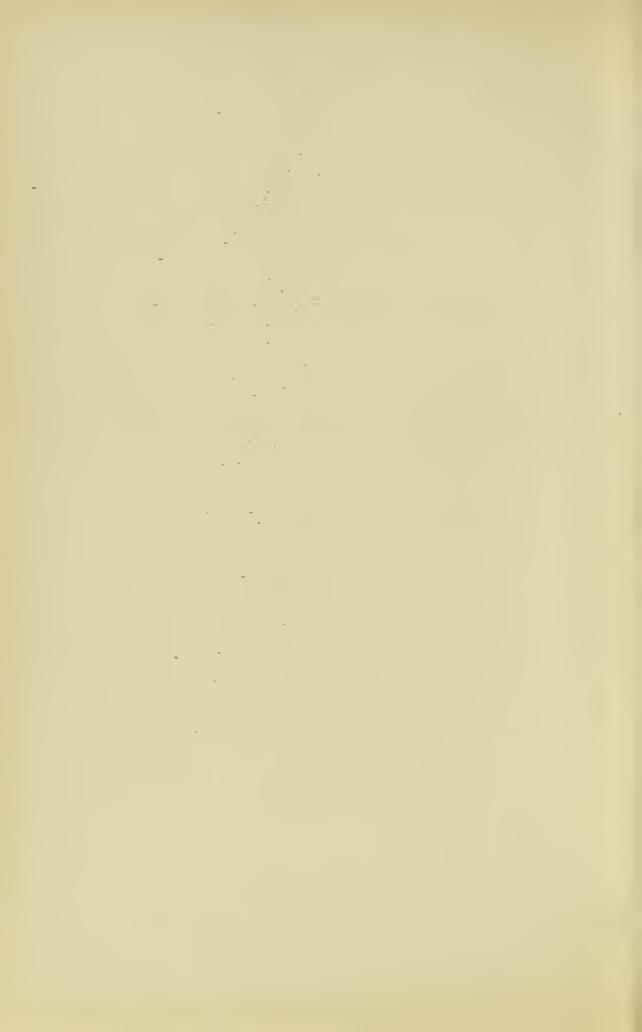
Medical Officer of Health, and

Medical Superintendent of Borough Isolation Hospitals.

1908.

CREWE:

WILMOT EARDLEY, LIMITED, BOROUGH PRINTING OFFICES.



BOROUGH OF CREWE.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, -

1907-1908,

Chairman:

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN H. HOPTROFF).

Members: .

ALDERMAN A. H. BADGER.

W. MCNEILL.

Councillor	G. BAILEY.	Councillor	F. Manning.
,,	Ј. Воотн.	77 .	J. NIXON.
,,	D. FROGGATT.	"	R. D. Sharpe.
"	A. Jervis.	**	E. VAUGHAN.
,,	F. HEMMINGS (dece	eased) "	Jesse Williams.
,,	Joseph Jones.	"	W. WILLIAMS.
22	Ј. Киотт.	,,	C. R. WOOLDBIDGE



Health Department,

Municipal Offices, Crewe,

March 17th, 1909.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour of submitting for your consideration my Annual Report on the Health of the Borough and the Administration of the Health Department during the year 1908.

In this Report I have followed, as closely as possible, the arrangement adopted by my predecessor, in order to render the various statistics, etc., more easily comparable.

All the principal mortality rates, with the exception of the Zymotic Death Rate, are lower than last year, and the same remark applies to the Birth Rate, which has undergone a considerable reduction. The Zymotic Death Rate has increased very slightly.

As I have only acted as your Medical Officer of Health during the last six months of the year under review, a few important matters, such as the epidemic of Scarlet Fever, which commenced in 1907 and extended to the first few months of 1908, are hardly treated so fully as they deserve.

I must tender my thanks to the members of the staff for their willing assistance.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY.

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Part i.

Statistical.

Statistical Summary, 1908.

Area of Borough 2,185	acres.
Population at Census, 1901	42,074
Estimated population to middle of 1908	48,359
1907	1908
Average number of persons per acre 21.9	22.1
Birth-rate per 1,000 living 26.1	24.6
Death-rate 11.1	11.06
Death-rate from Zymotic diseases 0.79	0.90
Phthisis Death-rate 0.5	0.4
Infant mortality, per 1,000 births 108	103
Total occupied houses 10,001	10,096
Plans of new buildings passed 91	60
Assessable Value (General District Rate) £158,511	17 6
Rateable Value (Borough Rate) £169,586	0 0
Amount raised by 1d. Rate £640	0 0

Charter of Incorporation granted April 27th, 1877. Commission of the Peace granted April 7th, 1881.

Adoptive Acts in force in Crewe.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, adopted January, 1891.

Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890, adopted February, 1891.

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, adopted October, 1896.

Geology.

The soil upon which Crewe and the neighbouring villages are built consists wholly of drift deposit. The whole of the Borough is built upon a re-deposited boulder clay (red, blue and yellow brick clays), intersected here and there with irregular lines and pockets of sand and gravel, probably the remains of old river and brook courses.

This clay deposit and an underlying bed of stratified clay lie in a hollow of stratified drift sand, and attain a depth of from 12 to 100 feet.

The drift sand rises to the surface in a bay-like curve in the outlying villages of Wistaston, Shavington, Weston, Crewe Green, and Haslington.

The whole of these deposits appear to be laid in a deep hollow in the Keuper; a brook which passes through the centre of the Borough, appearing to have cut down to this formation.

Elevation.

The Borough is situated upon the Valley Brook, a tributary of the river Weaver. The mean elevation is about 170 feet above sea level, and varies from 113 feet at the lowest part of the Sewage Farm to 200 feet at Hightown.

HEIGHT ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

Sewage Farm (West of Queen's Park)	 113	feet.
The Valley	 145	,,
Market Square (South-West corner)	 184	,,
Isolation Hospital	 182	,,
Nantwich Road (East end)	 188	,,
Hightown (St. Paul's Church—North side)	 200	,,

Area.

The Borough has a total area of 2,185 acres, comprising the Civil Parish of Monks Coppenhall and parts of the Civil Parishes of Church Coppenhall, Shavington-cum-Gresty, and Wistaston, the three last named parts being added on 24th March, 1894, by Order of the Local Government Board.

Density.

The average density of the Borough is equal to 22.1 persons to the acre.

Population.

The estimated population at the middle of 1908 was 48,359. This estimate is based upon the number of inhabited houses as ascertained from the rate-books, and the average number of persons per house at the last census. This method of estimating the population differs from that of the Registrar General, who assumes that the same annual rate of increase will be maintained from 1901 to the next census in 1911, as existed in the period 1891 to 1901. The population as estimated by this method was 49,185 at the middle of 1908.

Both methods are subject to error, which increases with the length of time from the last census. The first method is probably best suited for our purposes, although one factor (the average number of persons per house) varies from year to year. At the census of 1891 it was 5.011, and in 1901 it was 4.79. During times of depression in trade, when wages are low, the average house population increases (by two families occupying one house, etc.), and the number of inhabited houses is diminished, with the result that there is shown an apparent check on the increase of the population.

The distribution of the population in the four wards is shewn below:—

Ward.		Population at	Estimated Population.					
		Census, 1901.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Central		9,349	5,450	5,297	10,747			
West	•••	9,464	5,679	5,199	10,878			
North	• • •	10,160	5,962	5,714	11,676			
South		13,101	7,726	7,332	15,058			
Borough	•••	42,074	24,817	23,542	48,359			

Housing.

The Assistant Overseer (Mr. A. Maywhort) has kindly allowed me to extract from the rate books the following information with regard to the total number of houses, and the number of unoccupied houses, and their rateable values:—

Number of Houses on the Rate Book, September 30th, 1908.

							_		
Houses	rat	ed	under	·	£5	per	annu	m	 198
,,	,,	at		and under			,,		 6,955
,,	,,		£10	,,	£20	٠,,	,,		 2,668
,,	,,		£20	"	£30	٠,,	,,		 311
,,	,,		£30	,,	£40	٠,,	,,		 93
,,	,,		£40	,,	£50	٠,,	,,		 68
,,	"		£50	,,	£60	,,	,,		 20
,,	,,		£60	,,	£70	٠,,	,,		 11
,,	,,		£70	,,	£80	٠,,	,,		 7
,,	,,		£80	**	£90	,,	,,		 11
,,	,,		£90	,,	£100	٠,,	,,		 5
,,	,,		£100	,,	£200	٠,,	,,		 25
,,	,,	at	£200	and above		,,	٠,,		 8
				Total					 10,380

From this it will be seen that 94.6 per cent. of the houses are rated at less than £20, and 68.9 per cent. at less than £10 per annum.

Houses	rated	at £5	and under	£10 shew	an	increase of	18
,,	,,	£10	,,	£20	,,	,,	39
.,	,,	£20	,,	£30	,,	,,	1

The number of houses at other valuations remains the same.

Empty Houses.

RATEABLE	E VALUE.		Under £5	£5, and under £10.	£10, and under	£20, and under	£30, and under £80.	£80, and over.	TOTAL
Central Ward	•••	•••	•••	52	14	12	5		83
West Ward	•••		2	76	4	2	2		86
North Ward	•••		4	71	2	1			78
South Ward	•••	•••	2	17	16	2	•••		37
Borough of C	rewe	• • •	8	216	36	17	7		284
Empty Houses, Houses on Ra each group.	per cent. te Books	of in	4.0	3°1	1.3	5.1	3:5		2:7

There are 37 fewer empty houses than in 1907.

The following figures denote the percentage of empty houses to total houses on the rate books for the last fifteen years:—

1894	 2.0°		1901	 3.3
1895	 2.4		1902	 3.0
1896	 2.8		1903	 2.6
1897	 $\overline{2}.6$		1904	 4.2
1898	 2.7		1905	 4.4
1899	 2.2		1906	 4.2
1900	 2.6		1907	 3.1
	1908	• • •	2.7	

New Houses.

In the columns shown below are given the number of plans passed every year since 1891, and the number of habitation certificates granted since 1897.

The number of plans passed and the number of habitation certificates granted are the lowest yet recorded.

Plans	passed	1891						139
,,	,,	1892						169
"	,,	1893						157
"	,,	1894						238
"	"	1895						283
,,	,,	1896						317
"	,,	1897						441
"	,,	1898						308
,,	,,	1899						385
,,	,,	1900						201
,,	,,	1901						243
,,	"	1902						400
,,	"	1903						225
"	,,	1904						157
,,	,,	1905						89
"	"	1906			• • •			100
"	"	1907			• • •			91
,,	• •	1908	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	60

Habitation Certificates :-

,,	,,	1897	(11	mon	ths)	 	234
,,	,,	1898	`			 	327
,,	,,	1899				 	248
,,	,,	1900				 	230
,,	,,	1901				 	226
,,	,,	1902				 	257
,,	2)	1903				 	304
,,	,,	1904				 	181
,,	,,	1905				 	135
,,	,,	1906				 	106
"	,,	1907				 	64
••	22	1908				 	58

Marriages.

The number of marriages during the year was 232, of which 172 took place in the Established Churches, and 60 in the Nonconformist and Catholic places of worship.

	rriage-rate in 👚
Year. No. of Marriages. Marriage-rate. Engla	nd and Wales.
	16.0
1898 272 13.76	16.2
1000	16.5
1000	16.0
1001	15.9
1000	15.9
1000	15.6
1004	15.2
1007 001 110	15.3
1000	15.6
100# 010	15.8
1908 232 9.4	_

Births.

The total number of births registered within the Borough during 1908 was 1,193, of which number 573 were males and 620 females.

The birth-rate per 1,000 of the population was 24.6, being 1.5 per 1,000 lower than 1907.

The birth-rate for England and Wales in 1908 was 26.5 per 1,000 of the population, and is slightly higher than last year.

Of the births registered 36 or 3.01 per cent. were illegitimate, as compared with 42 or 3.3 per cent in 1907.

The following figures in parallel columns shew the birth-rate in the Borough of Crewe as compared with the rest of the country since 1893:—

Year		Crewe.	Eng	land & W	ales.
1893		35.2		30.7	ares.
1894		33.9		29.6	
1895		33.6	•••	30.3	
1896	•••	31.8		29.6	
1897	•••	33.1		29.6	
1898	•••	34.5		29.3	
1899	• • •	34.6		29.1	
1900	• • •	34.3	•••	28.7	
1901		30.9		28.5	
1902	• • •	32.6		28.6	
1903		31.9		28.4	
1904	• • •	30.9		27.9	
1905		28.2		$\frac{27.2}{1}$	
1906	• • •	26.7	•••	27.0	
1907	•••	26.1	• • •	26.3	
1908	• • •	24.6	• • •	26.5	

From these figures it is seen that Crewe shares the steady diminution in the birth-rate with the rest of the country. The fall has been specially abrupt during the last two or three years, so that instead of being above that of the country generally the birth-rate of the Borough is now even lower than that of the country as a whole. The birth-rate is the lowest recorded in any year, and the number of births registered is 58 lower than the preceding year.

The natural increase of the population, or the number by which the births exceed the deaths, shews a diminution owing to the even greater proportionate fall in the number of births.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural increase.
1893	1,228	694	534
1894	1,215	520	695
1895	1,237	608	629 .
1896	1,200	568	632
1897	1,278	627	651
1898	1,365	699	666
1899	1,400	695	705
1900	1,420	677	743
1901	1,311	710	601
1902	1,412	648	764
1903	1,454	651	803
1904	1,425	673	752
1905	1,318	629	689
1906	1,260	560	700
1907	1,251	536	715
1908	1,193	535	658

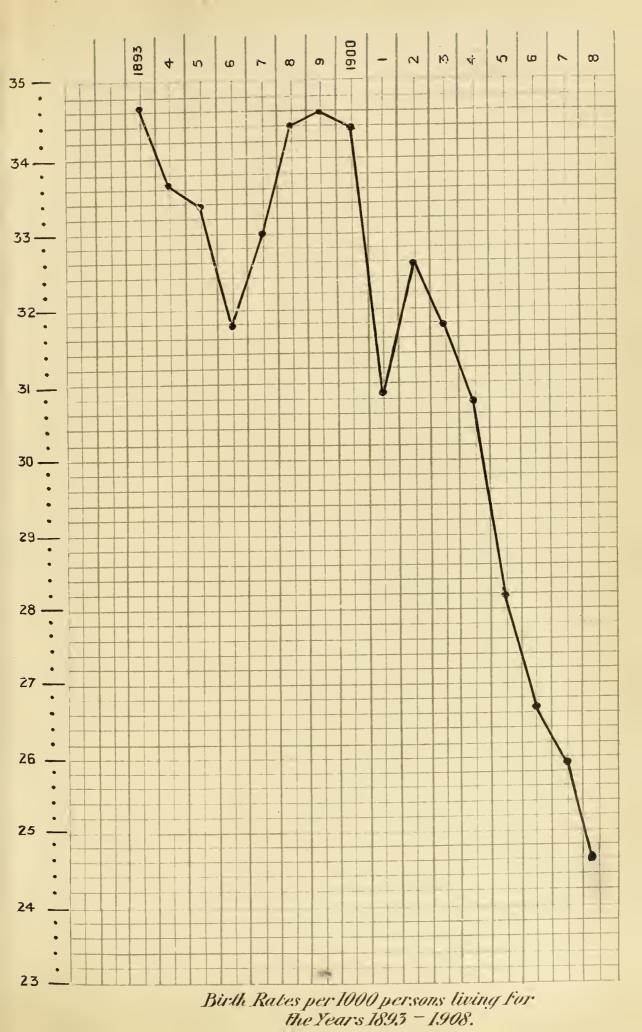
Deaths.

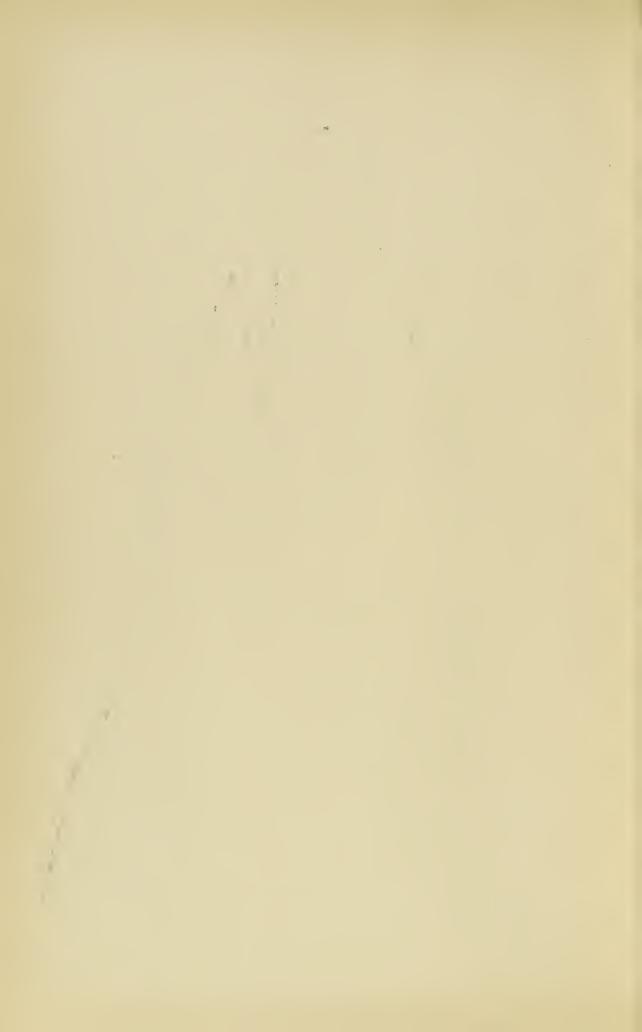
The total number of deaths registered within the Borough during 1908 was 514, giving a *gross* death-rate of 10.6 per 1,000.

Of the 514 deaths 262 were of males, and 252 of females.

Six of the deaths were of persons belonging to other districts, and must therefore be deducted; while 27 deaths of persons belonging to the Borough, but who died outside, must be added. This gives a correct number of 535 and a *corrected* death-rate of 11.06 per 1,000.

This represents a fall of 3.7 per 1,000 below the average deathrate of the last ten years, and is 0.04 per 1,000 lower than the record death-rate of last year.





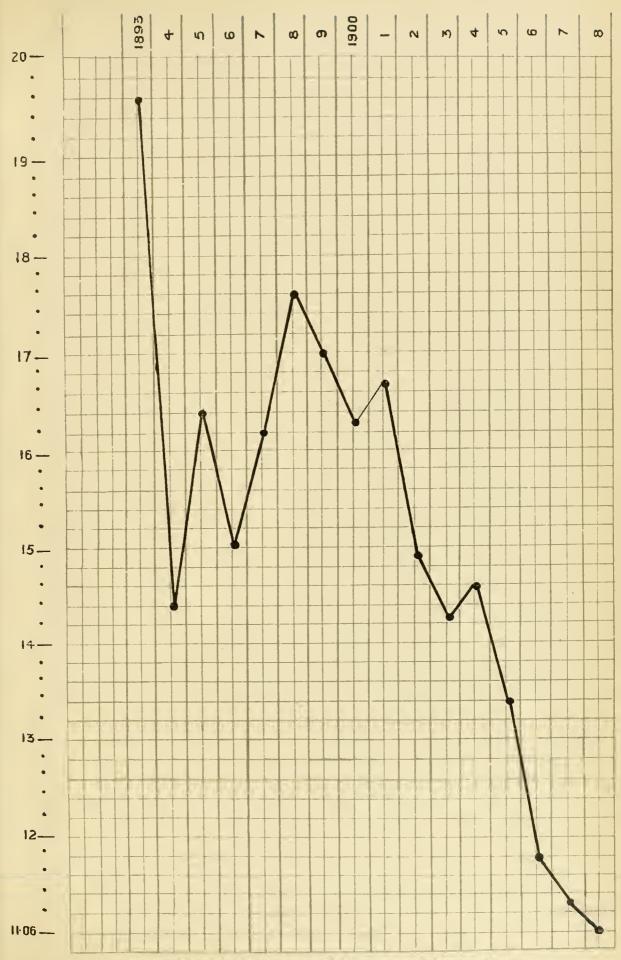
In England and Wales the death-rate in 1908 was 14.7 per 1,000. The rates in the 76 large towns and the 142 smaller towns, were respectively 15.7 and 14.7.

For the purpose of comparing the position of Crewe with that of other towns of about the same population the following table has been prepared. It is interesting to make such a comparison not only with working communities, but also with health resorts, and one or two of these are included in the table.

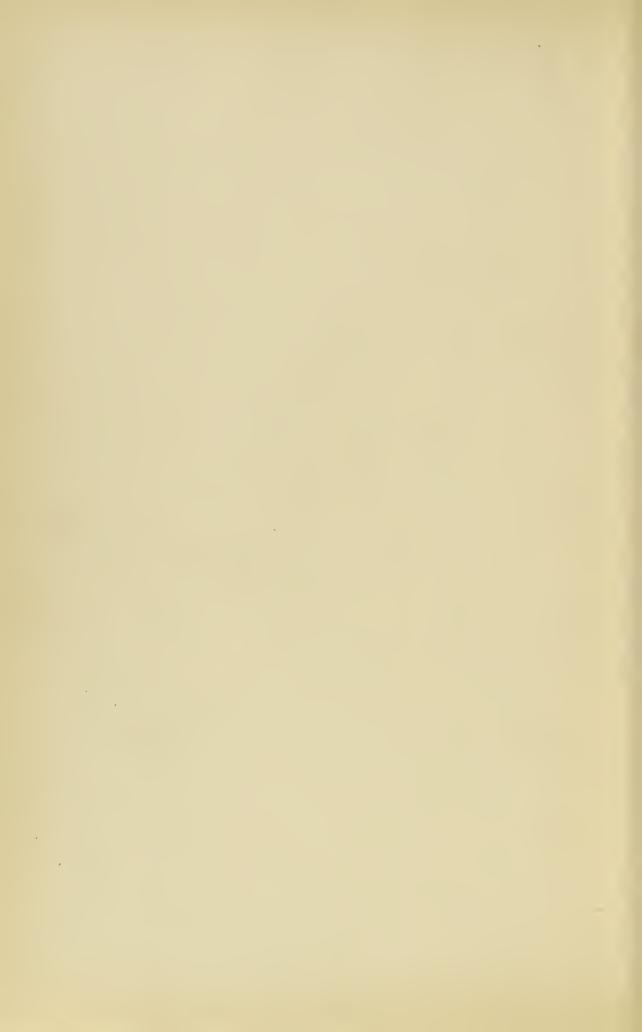
		Population estimated to middle of 1908	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Zymotic Death- rate.	Respiratory Death-rate.	Phthisis Death-rate.	Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis.	Infant Deaths per 1,000 Births.
England an Wales	nd	35,348,780	26.2	14.7	1.59		•••		121
Accrington	•••	46,000	22.0	14'39	1.82	2.28	.78	.20	137
Acton	•••	55,000	28.8	13.1	2.2	3.5	1	·5	119
Blackpool		59,741	17.54	12.72	1.12	1.77	0.79	0.58	127
Burton-on-Tren	ıt	53,000	22.4	12:90	1.0	1.7	1.28	0.42	111
Bootle	• • •	70,500	30.9	17:3	2'3		1.4		143
Cambridge	•••	40,118	19.7	15.0	1:99	2.01	1:09	0.49	135
Colchester	•••	41,450	23.55	12:35	0.85	•••	1.13	0.56	90
Darwen	•••	42,266	21.17	13.01	0.76	2.34	0.28	0.32	120
Eccles	•	40,000	27.0	13.5	1.2	2.9	0.75	0.55	119
Gloucester		53,176	23:9	12.6	1.11	1.97	0.94	0.39	113
Keighley	•••	45,720	20.6	14.58	1.83	2.44	1.05	·34	134
Rotherham		64,000	32.75	15:62		2.48	.97	.47	149
Stockton-on-Te	es	54,242	31:11	17°60	2.42	2.61	1.51	1.03	150
Wakefield		13,611	21.1	15°3	1:39	2.26	1.33	0.22	135
Wimbledon		54,274	21:07	8:3	0.22	1:41	0.68	0.52	71
CREWE		48,359	24.6	11.06	0.90	2.15	0.4	0.4	103

The following Table indicates the actual number of **Deaths** in each Quarter, and the **Death-rate** of previous years. It shows that the mortality in each year is much below the average of the last ten years.

YEAR.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter,	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole year,	Death-rate for whole year.
1898	196	164	190	149	699	17.6
1899	209	142	182	162	695	17:1
1900	212	159	148	158	677	16.3
1901	156	163	193	198	710	16.7
1902	173	161	135	179	648	14.9
1903	173	151	166	161	651	14:3
1904	159	145	171	198	673	14.6
1905	190	163	129	147	629	13.5
1906	147	117	138	158	560	11.8
1907	150	117	116	153	536	11.1
Mean— 10 years}	176	148	156	166	647	14.7
1908	156	117	124	138	535	11.06



Death Rates per 1000 persons living for the Years 1893 - 1908.



THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.—These are shewn in the following summary, while the figures for 1907 are also given for comparison:—

•	1907.	1908.
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs (ex-		
cluding Consumption)	110	104
Tubucular Diseases (including Consump-		
tion)	53	42
Diseases of the Circulatory system	52	62
Malignant Diseases (Cancer, etc.)	40	31
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	19	34
Premature Birth	28	18
Measles	2	7

MORTALITY AT VARIOUS AGES.—The number of deaths occurring at varying periods of life is shewn below, as well as the average mortality of each age period during the last ten years.

AGE GROUPS	3.	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	Aver- age for 10 yrs.	
Under 1 year	•••	232	231	196	238	186	211	228	173	149	136	198	124
1 and under 5	•••	100	87	68	81	81	72	89	92	66	54	79	58
5 " 15	•••	20	30	34	36	28	22	29	22	29	25	27	14
15 ,, 25	•••	41	27	27	29	21	28	27	28	11	23	26	24
25 ,, 65	•••	190	184	232	192	198	189	179	177	173	172	188	194
65 and upwards		116	136	120	134	134	129	121	137	132	126	128	121
All Ages		699	695	677	710	648	651	673	629	560	536	647	535

Ward Distribution of Mortality.—The following table gives the number of deaths and the death-rate in each of the Wards. The total number of deaths does not agree with that in some of the other tables on account of the fact that the addresses of residents who died in the Workhouse could not be ascertained, and therefore could not be allocated to their proper Wards. The total number of deaths in the Workhouse last year was 24.

		Central Ward.	West Ward.	North Ward.	South Ward.
Under 1 year	•••	23	44	18	36
1 and under $5\dots$	•••	11	14	19	14
5 and under 15	•••	1	6	3	4
15 and under 25	• • •	3	6	10	5
25 and under 65	•••	45	43	40	55
65 and upwards	• • •	23	27	22	39
All ages	•••	106	140	112	153
Death-rate per 1,000		9.8	12.8	9:5	10.1

Mortality in Relation to Season.

Month.		Total No. of deaths.	Death- rate.	Deaths under 1 year.	Infantile death rate.
January		47	11.6	11	110
February		54	13:3	8	82
March		55	13.6	14	140
April	•••	55	13.6	13	130
May	• • •	28	6.9	9	90
June		34	8.4	11	110
July		30	7.4	4	41
August		43	10.6	9	90
September	• • •	51	12.6	14	140
October		45	10.9	13	1,30
November		52	12.9	12	120
December	•••	41	10.1	6	60
Whole year	•••	535	11.06	124	103

Infantile Mortality.—The number of deaths registered of children under one year of age was 124, as compared with 136 in the preceding year. The proportion of deaths to every 1,000 children born during the year was 103, against 108 for 1907. This is the lowest infantile death-rate yet recorded. The rate for England and Wales was 121 per 1,000 births, which is an increase of 3 per 1,000 upon 1907. In the 76 large towns it was 128 per 1,000 births, and in the 142 smaller towns (of which Crewe is one), the rate was 124 per 1,000 births.

The extremely low mortality was due to a reduction in the recorded number of deaths from respiratory and tubercular diseases, premature birth and whooping-cough. The number of deaths from diarrhœal diseases shows an increase of over 50 per cent.

The Health Committee have had under consideration the question of adopting the Notification of Births Act, 1907. Owing, however, to the fact that no provision existed for visiting any cases which might be notified, it was decided not to adopt the Act for the present. The Committee agreed to the suggestion that a supply of cards of instruction on Infant Feeding should be given to each Midwife in the Borough for distribution to her patients.

The chief causes of death among infants are stated below.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Diarrhœal Diseases	22	35	14	23
Respiratory Diseases	30	23	28	25
Tubercular Diseases	19	9	12	3
Convulsions	5	7	6	8
Premature Birth	23	27	28	18
Debility and Wasting	29	20	21	20
Measles	7	0	0	3
Whooping Cough	14	5	7	2
Other Causes	24	23	20	22
Тотац	173	149	136	124

Of the total deaths 35 (or 28 per cent.) occurred during the first month. Of these 16 were prematurely born, the majority only surviving a few hours, and 4 were born with defects which were incompatible with life; 5 were not endowed with sufficient vitality to live longer than a month; 3 died from diarrheal diseases, 2 from syphilis, 3 from convulsions, 1 from bronchitis, and 1 from some cause not specified.

The causes of, and ages at, death are set out in detail in Table V. at the end of the report.

Uncertified Deaths.

These are deaths the causes of which have not been certified by a medical practitioner or by the Coroner after inquest.

		-	Uncertified			Percentage of		
Year.		d	leath	ıs.	total	deaths.		
1893	•••	•••	8	•••	•••	1.1		
1894			8	•••	•••	1.5		
1895	•••	•••	6	•••		0.98		
1896	•••		4	•••	•••	0.7		
1897	•••	•••	3		•••	0.4		
1898	•••	•••	3	•••	•••	0.4		
1899	•••	•••	8		•••	1.1		
1900			10		•••	1.4		
1901	•••		11			1.5		
1902	•••	•••	3		•••	0.4		
1903		•••	6	•••	•••	0.9		
1904	•••		3			0.4		
1905			3			0.4		
1906	•••		1			0.1		
1907			2			0.3		
1908	•••	•••	6		•••	1.1		

Still-born Children

The number of still-born children interred in the Cemetery and Coppenhall Churchyard during the year was 81 or 6.8 per cent. of the number of births; 33 were males and 35 females, and in 13 cases the sex was not stated.

	Total ımber		rcentage otal birtl	as.		n	Total umber	ercentage otal birth	
1890	 36		3.9		1899		63	 4.5	
1891	 30		3.0		1900		55	 3.8	
1892	 51		4.8		1901		63	 4.8	
1893	 48		3.9		1902		86	 6.0	
1894	 37		3.0		1903		64	 4.4	
1895	 71		5.8		1904		75	 5.2	
1896	 65		5.4		1905		69	 5.2	
1897	 56		4.2		1906		78	 6.1	
1898	 56		4.1		1907		72	 5.7	
		19	08	81		6.8			

List of streets in which six or more deaths occurred during the year 1908:—

Name of Street.	No. of Deaths.		
West Street			18
{ Edleston Road Nantwich Road		}	13
Beech Street Oakley Street Ramsbottom Street Walthall Street		}	9
Cemetery Road			8
Broad Street Middlewich Street Samuel Street	•••	}	7
New Street Peel Street Richard Moon Street Ruskin Road Stafford Street Thomas Street		}	6
	West Street { Edleston Road Nantwich Road { Beech Street Oakley Street Ramsbottom Street Walthall Street Cemetery Road { Broad Street Middlewich Street New Street New Street Richard Moon Street Ruskin Road Stafford Street	West Street { Edleston Road	West Street { Edleston Road } Rantwich Road } { Beech Street } Rainsbottom Street } Walthall Street } Cemetery Road } { Broad Street } { Middlewich Street } New Street } { New Street } Richard Moon Street } Ruskin Road } Stafford Street }

Coroner's Inquests.

INQUESTS were held by the Coroner as to the cause of death in 35 cases. These were eventually returned as due to Natural Causes in 16 cases, Accident or Negligence (such as falls, burns, overlying, improper feeding, etc.) in 14 cases, and Suicide in 5 cases.

The proportion of inquests per 1,000 deaths was 65.4, as compared with 67.1 in the year 1907.

The number of inquests held and the proportion per 1,000 deaths in each year is shewn below:—

	Nur	Proj	Proportion per				
Year.	Ir	quests	S.	1,0	1,000 deaths.		
1893	 	27			38.9		
1894	 	30		•••	57.6		
1895	 	42			69.07		
1896	 	34		•••	59.8		
1897	 	41			66.4		
1898	 	54		•••	78.9		
1899	 	37			53.2		
1900	 	49		•••	72.3		
1901	 	42	• • •		59.1		
1902	 	34			52.4		
1903	 •••	44			69.1		
1904	 	45			68.2		
1905	 	36			54		
1906	 • • •	35			62.4		
1907	 	36			67.1		
1908	 •••	35	•••	•••	65.4		

Particulars of Deaths of Illegitimate Children during 1908.

During the year six deaths among illegitimate children occurred:

Age.	Sex.	Cause of death.
19 days	M	Atelectasis.
22 ,,	M	Premature Birth and Convulsions.
5 ,,	M	Convulsions from Malformation of the Heart.
10 months	s M	Rickets.
6 days	F	Premature Birth, Debility.
5 years	M	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The death-rates per 1,000 births of each class among legitimate and illegitimate children are shewn below.

	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1901	1905	1906	1907	1908
Infantile death-rate of legitimate children	. 166	162	138	180	130	147	159	131	118	108	101
Infantile death-rate of illegitimate children	. 255	228	125	200	156	166	162	256	221	112	166

Vaccination.

I am obliged to the Registrar of the Sub-District of Crewe (Mr. T. W. Lovatt) for his kindness in supplying the following information.

YEAR.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	 	1906	1907	1908
Births registered	. 1400	1420	1311	1412	1454	1425	1318	1260	1251	1174
Successfully vaccinated	. 945	990	900	1016	1060	1050	1014	922	860	706
Certificates of insusceptibility	. 3	5	6	3	2	5	3	3	2	7
Certificates of exemption (Conscience Clause)	. 66	40	33	22	33	21	44	60	113	237
Had small-pox		•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••
Died unvaceinated	. 155	133	143	128	140	133	101	100	114	74
Postponed by medical certifleate	. 61	43	24	33	43	35	30	53	28	30
Removal to other districts	11	59	49	51	56	50	49	อ้อ	75	76
In abeyance	. 126	150	156	159	120	142	77	69	59	63
Percentage successfully vaccinated	. 67	69	68	71	72	73	77	73	68	59
Percentage successfully vaccinated excluding those who died unvaccinated	. 75	76	77	79	75	80	83	80	75	64

Part ii.

Records of Disease.

Zymotic Diseases.

The principal diseases belonging to this group are small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, enteric fever, typhus fever, measles, whooping-cough, and epidemic diarrhœa.

The mortality from the seven principal diseases in this group, known as the Zymotic death-rate, shews a slight increase upon last year, but is considerably below the average of the last ten years.

The number of deaths from the principal zymotic diseases during 1908 was as follows:—

			Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.
Smallpox		••	•••		•••	•••
Diphtheria and Croup		3	6	2	8	0.165
Scarlet Fever			5	1	6	0.124
Enteric Fever			1	•••	1	0.020
Measles			7	•••	7	0.144
Whooping Cou	gh .	••	3	1	4	0.082
Diarrhœa	•••	••	17	1	18	0.372
Totals		••	39	5	44	0.90

The mortality from these diseases was in England and Wales 1.29; in the 76 large towns 1.59, and in the 142 smaller towns 1.26, and in rural England and Wales 0.99.

The Zymotic Death-rates for several years are shewn in the following table:—

		1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Small-pox	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••			•••	•••	•••	
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	}	0.07	0.34	0.05	0:37	0.64	0.39	0.06	0.08	0.084	0.122	0.162
Scarlet Fever	•••	0.02	0.05	0.19	0.14	0.06	0.19	0.53	0.08	0.106	0.125	0.124
Enteric Fever		0.17	0.05	0.51	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.0	0.065	0.050
Measles	•••	0.88	0.51	0.41	0.02	0.41	0.0	0.58	0.47	0.318	0.041	0.144
Whooping Cough		0.55	0.64	0.15	0.11	0.50	0.34	0.56	0.06	0.148	0.250	0.082
Diarrhœa	•••	1.21	0.98	0.85	1'46	0:67	0.24	0.76	0.34	0.204	0.187	0:372
		2.62	2 31	1.87	2.22	2.03	1.27	1.61	1.11	1.16	0.79	0.90

The following gives the number of deaths from these diseases occurring in each of the Wards:—

			Central.	West.	North.	South.
Smallpox	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••
Diphtheria & Mer Croup	mbrai 	nous	1	2	f 4	1
Scarlet Fever	•••	•••	1	• • •	3	2
Enteric Fever	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1
Measles	•••		2	1	2	2
Whooping Cough	•••		1	2	•••	1
*Diarrhœa	•••		4	6	1	5
Totals	•••	•••	9	11	10	12

^{*2} in Nantwich Workhouse.

The diseases which are compulsorily notifiable under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, are Small-pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever, and the fevers known as Typhus, Typhoid, Enteric, relapsing, continued, and puerperal. Notification has been in force in the Borough since October, 1896, when the Act of 1889 was "adopted." In 1900 Bubonic Plague was added to the list by order of the Local Government Board.

The number of notifications received each year from Medical Practitioners is shewn below:—

1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 421 183 198 320 329 295 424 459 245 181 507 363

The number of notifications received each month during the year was as follows:—

Jan. Feb. Mar. April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. 104 57 33 25 33 20 21 22 12 14 15 7

The ages of those who suffered from these diseases were:—Under 5 years of age, 91 cases, or 25.0 per cent.; 5 years old and under 15, 220 cases, or 60.6 per cent.; 15 years old and over, 52 cases, or 14.3 per cent. The number of cases notified in each ward was: In the Central Ward 68 cases, or 18.7 per cent.; in the West Ward 75 cases, or 20.6 per cent.; in the North Ward 111 cases, or 30.5 per cent.; and in the South Ward 109 cases, or 30.0 per cent.

The amount paid to Medical Practitioners for notifications, and the cost of notification per 1,000 of the population, has been as under:—

									Cost per		
1896	(three	mor	ths)	 	 	£19	5	0	the pop	рина	tion.
1897	•••			 	 	£ 52	15	0	$\pounds 1$	7	4
1898				 	 	£22	17	6	£0	11	7
1899				 	 	£24	12	4	$\mathfrak{L}0$	12	1
1900				 	 	£38	7	8	$\mathfrak{L}0$	18	9
1901				 	 	£41	0	7	£0	19	4
1902				 	 	£36	6	0	$\mathfrak{L}0$	16	9
1903				 	 	£52	0	7	$\pounds 1$	2	10
1904				 	 	£53	11	0	$\pounds 1$	3	2
1905				 	 	£31	7	6	£0	13	5
1906				 	 	£22	2	3	$\mathfrak{L}0$	9	4
1907				 	 	£52	17	7	$\mathfrak{L}1$	1	9
1908				 	 	£43	14	8	£0	18	1

Disinfection.

During the year 350 houses were disinfected, the number of houses disinfected after the occurrence of notifiable infectious diseases being 312; after deaths from Measles, 6; after deaths from Phthisis, 22; after deaths from Whooping Cough, 2; Influenza, 6; Diarrhæa, 2. In addition to the above twelve schools were disinfected during the year.

The bedding and clothing from these houses, as well as fifty-five sets of bedding from the Cottage Hospital, were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and disinfected by passing through the Washington Lyon Disinfector.

The following quantities of disinfectants were used during the year:—

Kerol	 	 20 gallons.
Carbolic Powder	 	 2 tons.
Izal Powder	 	 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton.
Formalin Tablets		 0.0 17
Formalin	 	 $10\frac{1}{4}$ gallons.

The number of persons supplied with disinfectants on application at the Sanitary Office was 1,024.

Bacteriological Examinations.

The number of specimens received from Medical Practitioners in the Borough for examination during the year was 52, of which 18 proved positive and 34 negative.

Specimen.		Number	Re	sult.
		received.	Positive.	Negative.
Typhoid Fever—Blood	•••	5	1	4
Diphtheria—Swab	•••	10	1	9
Phthisis—Sputum	• • •	37	16	21
Others		•••	• • •	•••
Totals	• • •	52	18	34

Small-pox.

There were no cases notified during the year. The last occasion upon which this disease appeared in the Borough was in 1903.

The number of deaths from Small-pox which have occurred in the Borough during each year since 1874 is as follows:—

1874		4	deaths	1882		0 d	leaths.
1875		1	,,	1883		1	,,
1876-1	879	0	,,	1884	•••	1	,,
*1880				1885-1	908	0	,,
1881	•••	0	,,				

^{*} No record.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

This disease was notifiable in the Borough for the twelve months ending May 18th, 1908.

No cases have been reported during the year.

Diphtheria.

Cases notified	 	 39
Deaths	 	 8
Fatality per cent	 	 20.5
Cases removed to Hospital	 	 18

Cases and deaths in previous years since 1897: -

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Cases	 66	40	46	36	112	-136	150	53	47	32	37
Deaths	 11	3	14	4	16	28	18	3	4	4	6
Fatality %	 16*6	7.5	30.4	11.1	14'2	20.5	12.0	5.6	8:5	12.5	16:2

The number of cases notified was 2 more than in 1907, and is 50 under the average yearly number reported since notification began. The number of deaths was 8, two more than in 1907, and the fatality is consequently higher. The average annual number of deaths since 1874 has been 7.

At no time during the year did the disease show any tendency to become epidemic, the largest number notified during any month being eight. The number of cases notified each month was:—

Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec. 3 3 3 0 2 4 4 6 3 1

From the South Ward 15 cases were notified, 4 from the Central Ward, 12 from the North Ward, and 8 from the West Ward.

The disease showed little tendency to spread. In one instance during October three members of one family were affected. The first case was notified on the 13th, the second on the 14th, and the third on the 24th.

About the same time three members of another family living in the same street were affected, the first case being notified on Oct. 23rd, the second on the 27th, and the third on Nov. 17th. One of these cases was of a very severe type, and the patient died.

These were the only two instances where more than one case occurred in the same house.

Eighteen cases were removed to Hospital, of whom one died; twenty-one were treated at home, of whom seven died.

In addition to the usual measures for dealing with Diphtheria, hospital isolation, disinfection, bacteriological diagnosis, etc., since 1900, the Health Committee have provided Antitoxin, first at cost price and since 1901 free of cost to all unable to afford it. During the year 60 vials, each containing 2,000 units, were used in this way.

The number of deaths from Diphtheria each year since 1874 is given below:—

```
1874... 0 deaths
                       1885... 4 deaths
                                            1896...10 deaths
 1875... 7
                       1886... 5
                                            1897...11
                       1877...16
 1876...7
                                            1898... 3
                                                         ,,
 1877... 2
                       1888...14
                                            1899...14
              ,,
                                   ,,
                                                         ,,
*1878...
                                            1900... 4
                      1889... 8
                                   ,,
 1879... 2
                       1890... 4
                                            1901 \dots 16
                                                         ,,
*1880...
                      1891... 3
                                            1902...28
                                   ,,
                       1892...9
 1881... 1
                                            1903...18
 1882... 4
                       1893...19
                                            1904... 3
 1883... 6
                      1894... 2
                                            1905...4
              ,,
                                   ,,
                                                         ,,
                      1895...\ 2
                                            1906... 4
 1884... 4
                                            1907... 6
```

1908 ... 8 deaths.

^{*} No record.

Scarlet Fever.

Cases notified	 	 296
Deaths	 	 6
Fatality per cent		
Cases removed to Hospital		

Cases and deaths in previous years since 1897:

Year.	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Cases	201	57	50	211	160	96	212	351	147	120	442
Deaths	7	3	1	8	6	3	9	11	4	5	6
Fatality per cent.											

The number of cases notified is above the yearly average, but not so great as in 1907. The greatest number notified in any one month was 95 in January. This is the largest number of notifications received in any month of which any record can be found. The epidemic commenced in September, 1907, and reached its height in January of this year, after which the number of notifications rapidly diminished, reaching the average about March. From September to December the number of cases notified was much below the average for these months.

Monthly Notifications of Scarlet Fever, 1898-1908.

		1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	Monthly Average 1898 to 1907	1908
January	•••	16	5	5	25	13	29	16	24	7	11	15	95
February	•••	10	1	-	13	14	20	14	26	8	20	12	53
March		6	2	1	12	3	12	24	16	12	15	10	21
April	•••	2	_	7	11	2	4	30	11	7	17	9	22
May	•••	-	2	4	14	3	11	42	16	14	28	13	24
June	• • •	6	2	3	7	12	15	23	16	9	21	11	20
July	•••	1	2	19	4	1	8	19	7	1	21	8	18
August	•••	2	5	17	6	5	19	12	4	6	16	12	15
September	•••	2	1	21	13	9	21	37	10	6	38	15	7
October	•••	3	6	54	13	12	22	46	5	16	93	27	7
November	•••	5	17	34	19	11	31	19	9	23	88	25	10
December	•••	4	7	46	23	11	20	39	3	11	74	23	4

In the Central Ward 60 cases were notified; in the West Ward 59; in the North Ward 97; and in the South Ward 80 cases.

The fatality of the disease, 2.2 per cent., was very low—only twice during the previous ten years has it been lower, viz.: 1.3 per cent. in 1907 and 2.0 in 1899. In the fatal cases the periods elapsing between removal to hospital and death were—1 day, 5 days, 8 days, 22 days, 23 days and 23 days. Two occurred in January, two in February, one in August and one in November. The ages of the fatal cases varied from 1 to 7 years. With one exception they were all males.

Of the total number 157 were males and 139 females. The ages of those attacked were:—

Under 5	years	 	 	 	$75 \mathrm{c}$	eases.
5—10	,,	 	 	 	136	1,
10—15	,,	 	 	 	60	,,
15—20	,,	 	 	 	13	11
20 and						

The number of families affected was 214, and in 56 of these two or more cases occurred.

The number of cases occurring in each Ward, and from month to month during the year, is shewn below:—

		Central.	West.	North.	South.	Totals.
January	•••	19	14	27	35	95
February		7	20	19	7	53
March		5	5	7	4	21
April	•••	8	3	5	6	22
May	•••	5	6	7	6	24
June	•••	7	2	9	2	20
July	•••	3	1	6	8	18
August	•••	1	•••	8	6	15
September		2	1	4	•••	7
October	•••	1	3	2	1	7
November	• • •	1	4	2	3	10
December	•••	1	•••	1	2	4
		60	59	97	80	296

The following is a list of cases dismissed from hospital during 1908, which on returning home were followed by one or more subsequent cases in the same house.

37		Date of Admission.		Date of		Next Case.		
Name.	Age.	Admission		Discharge	•			
A.H.	9	November	7th	December	10th	January	1st	
W.W.	5	,,	16th	**	20th	••	Ist	
J.A.B.	5	22	23rd	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	28th	,,	1st	
A.W.	10	October	15th	November	22nd	11	9th	
A.B.	11	November	21st	December	28th	19	13th	
C.C.	5	,,	21st	,,	31st	,,	31st	
W.P.	3	December	16th	January	20th	February	3rd	
T.M.	$\tilde{5}$	27	$19 \mathrm{th}$	77	29th	,,	$6 \mathrm{th}$	
GH.	$7\frac{1}{2}$,,	20th	77	24th	"	13th	
H.G.	2	November	20 th	December	24th	March	10th	
E.M.	5	"	26th	January	3rd	,,	$17 \mathrm{th}$	
M.P.	12	January	18th	February	28th	27	19th	
G.M.	7	February	8th	March	$17 \mathrm{th}$,,	27th	
W.D.	7	January	27th	,,	11th	April	13th	
C.C.	2	"	$17 \mathrm{th}$	April	1st	"	$27 \mathrm{th}$	
J.L.	8	March	16th	,,	28th	May	25 th	
T.G.	12	May	4th	June	11th	July	27 th	
H.P.	11	July	9th	August	18th	Septemb'ı	· 28th	
G.W.	6	August	11th	October	13th	November	e17th	
W.E.	5	September	21st	November	· 13th	,,	25th	

It will be seen that the interval between the return of the discharged patient to his home and the admission of the next case into hospital varies from one or two days to as much as six weeks.

Every effort is made to ensure efficient disinfection before dismissal from the hospital. The skin and hair of each patient receive most careful treatment, ears, nose and mouth are douched with an antiseptic lotion, and a disinfectant bath is given before dismissal.

Before dismissal of each case the parents receive a printed warning to the effect that, while every precaution has been taken, freedom from infection cannot be guaranteed. Instructions are also

given to keep the discharged case apart from other children for a fortnight at least, or at least not to sleep in the same bed as other children, and for kissing to be prohibited.

Probably the most common cause of "return" cases of Scarlet Fever is the nasal discharge which frequently developes some time after the child's return home from hospital. A few cases may also be due to the bringing out of toys or clothes which were put away and not allowed to be disinfected on the child's removal to hospital.

The number of deaths from Scarlet Fever in each year since 1874 is as follows:—

1874 9	deaths	1884.	0	death	ıs	1894	ł 8 d	deaths.
187543	,,	1885.	13	,,		1895	522	1)
1876 4	,,	1886.	9	,,		1896	318	,,
187722	,,	1887.	7	,,		1897	7 7	,,
1878ma	ny ,,	1888.	8	,,		1898	3 3	,,
187977	,,	1889.	16	,,		1899) 1	,,
*1880		1890.	0	,,		1900) 8	,,
188128	,,	1891.	2	,,		1901	6	,,
1882 7	,,	1892.	3	,,		1902	2 3	,,
1883 7	,,	1893.	19	,,		1903	3 9	,,
190	4					11	deaths	
190	5					4	"	
190	6					5	"	
190	7					6	,,	
190	8		• • •	• • •	• • •	6	11	
		* No	reco	rd.				

Enteric Fever.

Cases notified	 	 	 • • •	4
Number of deaths	 	 	 	1

Cases and deaths in previous years since 1897:--

Year.	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	-1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Cases	. 28	32	30	22	15	17	11	2	10	3	5
Deaths	. 3	7	4	10	3	2	4	1	4	0	3
Fatality per cent	. 10.7	21.8	13:3	45.4	20.0	11.7	36.4	50	40	0	60

Of the four cases of Enteric Fever three occurred in one family. The first was notified in January, the second two-and-a-half weeks afterwards, and the third a month later still. The source of infection could not be traced. The first of these cases was in a child of 5 years and proved fatal. The remaining case occurred at the end of September. This patient, a girl of 22, had visited a sea-side town about three weeks before becoming ill.

The number of deaths from Enteric Fever in each year since 1874 is as follows:—

1874 4 death	s 188413	deaths	1894 5	deaths.
187515 ,,	1885 4	,,	1895 6	,,
1876 8 ,,	1886 7	,,	1896 9	,,
187712 ,,	188711	,,	1897 4	,,
*1878	1888 6	,,	1898 7	,,
1879 6 ,,	1889 0	,,	†1899 4	,,
*1880	189011	,,	190010	,,
1881 9 ,,	1891 4	,,	1901 3	,,
188210 ,,	1892 3	"	1902 2	,,
1883 4 ,,	1893 9	,,	1903 4	,,
1904			1 death.	
1905			4 deaths.	
1906			0 ,,	
1907			3 ,,	
1908			1 ,,	
* X	4 Death also	L	::	- 4

^{*} No record. † Death also occurred in a non-resident.

The average annual number of deaths from Enteric Fever for 32 years since 1874 is six.

Diarrhœa.

Number of	deaths	 	 27
Death-rate	per 1,000	 	 0.55

The diseases grouped under this heading include all the forms of diarrhea, known variously as epidemic and zymotic enteritis; epidemic and summer diarrhea; dysentry and dysenteric diarrhea, cholera (not Asiatic) and cholera nostras; and in addition as regards deaths under one year of age, enteritis (nontuberculous); muco-enteritis, gastro-enteritis, and gastritis and gastro-intestinal catarrh.

The designation recommended by the Royal College of Physicians in the fourth edition of "The Nomenclature of Disease," for the specific infectious disease commonly known as epidemic diarrhœa, is Infective Enteritis. It is to be hoped that this name will now be used generally by medical men, as the many names used in the past have led to much confusion and difficulty in classifying the disease.

The number of deaths registered from these causes was 27, as compared with 16 in 1907. The average number of deaths each year since 1874 is 26.

Diarrhœa only becomes epidemic in long periods of warm weather accompanied by deficient rainfall. The disease does not usually become common until the temperature 4 feet below the surface of the ground reaches 56° F. This usually happens about August or September—the third quarter of the year. Cold and wet seasons do not favour its development. There is an enormous difference between the percentages of cases in breast-fed and artificially-fed infants. This is probably explained by the readiness with which putrefactive changes occur in milk during the summer months.

Unfortunately, many mothers still use feeding-bottles with long india-rubber tubes. It is impossible to keep the latter clean, and, consequently, they become very foul inside after a little use. If for any reason a child must be artificially fed, it is advisable to use one of the boat-shaped bottles without a tube.

Of the 27 deaths which occurred in the Borough during 1908 all but one or two occurred in artificially-fed infants.

39

The seasonal incidence is shewn in the following table:—

			1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1901	1905	1906	1907	1908
January	•••		•••		1		2	1	3			• • •	1
February	•••	•••	•••	1	1	1	1	1	•••			3	3
March	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1	2	•••		1	2	2
1st Qua	arter		•••	1	2	1	4	1	3		1	5	6
April	•••			1	•••		3		2	1	1		1
May	•••			1	1	1	•••		2	3		1	•••
June		•••	1	3	1	3	2	3	1	1	1		2
2nd Qu	arter		1	5	2	4	5	3	5	5	2	1	3
July	•••		ã	ŧ	7	8	2	3	2	3			
August	•••		15	26	9	26	2	7	18	4	6	2	5
September			17	17	12	10	6	11	10	6	22	5	8
3rd Qua	arter	•••	37	47	28	-1-1	10	21	30	13	28	7	13
Oetober	•••	•••	9	1	1	8	4	2	4	5	2	2	2
November	•••	•••	3	2	2		2	2			1	•••	1
December	•••	•••	1	1		5	4	1	1		1	1	2
4th Qu	arter	•••	13	-1	6	13	10	5	5	5	4	3	5

The number of deaths in each Ward was:—6 in the Central, 13 in the West, 1 in the North, and 5 in the South. Two occurred in Nantwich Workhouse.

The ages at death are shewn below, and it will be seen that the disease is one which is specially fatal to infants and young children:—

					1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
U	nder 3 months		••		14	9	9	7	10	9	4	8	4	8
3	and under 6 m	ont.	hs		22	8	22	5	15	11	6	15	5	9
6	and under 12 n	non	ths		15	11	17	10	7	19	9	7	5	6
]	year and under	2	years		3	5	7	4	1	3	2	1	1	2
2	• • •	3	,,		•••	1	•••	1			1	2		•••
3	,,	4	,,		•••		1							1
4	,,	5	,,			1	•••							•••
5	years and over	••		•••	3	3	6	2		1	1	2	1	1

The number of deaths occurring from Diarrhœa each year since 1874 is as follows:—

1874		21	death	is 1886		39	deaths	†1897	• • •	61	deaths
1875		19	,,	1887		14	,,	1898	• • •	47	"
1876		21	,,	1888	• • •	7	"	‡1 899		41	"
1877		5	**	1889		14	,,	†1900	•••	35	,,
1878	• • •	41	11	1890	• • •	15	,,	1901	• • •	62	"
1879		2	,,	1891	• • •	11	**	1902		29	"
*1880				1892	• • •	24	,,	1903		11	,,
1881		0	,,	1893		93	**	1904		34	,,
1882		16	,,	1894		13	,,	1905		16	,,
1883		10	"	1895		49	**	1906	•••	35	,,
1884		32	"	1896	• • •	22	,,	1907	•••	16	,,
1885	•••	6	"	000			07	Jankles			
				908		•	27	deaths.			

^{*} No record. † One case of Dysentery included in each year. † One death of a non-resident included.

Measles.

Number of	deaths	 	 	 7
Death-rate	per 1,000		 	 0.14

The number of deaths registered is five more than in the preceding year. The average annual number of deaths since 1874 is eleven.

Measles has been epidemic in the town during the year. A number of cases occurred in June, necessitating the closure of the Infants' Department of West Street Council School. The number of cases then diminished until about the end of August, when they rapidly increased until, in November, the Infants' Departments of five Schools were closed at one time. The closure of these Schools had the desired effect, as on re-assembly the attendance quickly regained the average. The disease was of a somewhat mild type.

There were 683 certificates granted for the exclusion of children from school on account of Measles, as compared with 25 in 1907.

The number of deaths from Measles in the Borough each year since 1874 is as follows:—

1874	21	deaths	1886	 0	deaths	‡1897 1 death
$1875 \dots$	11	,,	1887	 32	,,	1898 35 deaths
1876	2	,,	1888	 7	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1899 10 ,,
1877	0	,,	1889	 8	,,	1900 17 ,,
†1878	30	"	1890	 14	• • •	‡1901 3 ,,
1879	1	"	1891	 1	,,	1902 18 ,,
*1880		,,	1892	 5	11	1903 0 ,,
1881	9	"	1893	 34	,,	1904 13 ,,
1882	1	11	1894	 0	"	1905 22 ,,
1883	18	,,	1895	 7	11	1906 15 ,,
1884	1	death	1896	 9	,,	1907 2 ,,
1885	31	deaths				

1908 ... 7 deaths.

^{*} No record. † The second half of the year only.

[‡] One also occurred in a non-resident.

Whooping Cough.

Number of deaths	 	 	 4
Death-rate per 1,000	 	 	 0.08

The number of deaths registered is 8 less than in the preceding year—4 as against 12 in 1907. The average annual number of deaths since 1874 is eleven. The number of certificates granted for the exclusion of children from school on account of Whooping Cough was 4, as compared with 93 in 1907.

The number of deaths from Whooping Cough each year since 1874 is as follows:—

1874	1	death	1886		8	deaths	1897	26	deaths
1875	9	death	s 1887		4	,,	1898	9	,,
1876	2	"	1888		4	"	$1899 \dots$	26	,,
1877	9	,,	1889		17	"	1900	5	,,
*1878	_	"	*1890		—	,,	1901	19	,,
1879	9	"	1891	•••	13	,,	1902	9	"
*1880	—	"	1892		23	,,	1903	17	"
1881	4	"	1893	• • •	14	,,	1904	12	,,
1882	9	"	1894		19	,,	$1905 \dots$	28	,,
1883	4	"	1895		7	,,	1906	7	,,
1884	14	"	1896		8	,,	1907	12	,,
1885	1.1	"	1908			4 d	leaths.		

908 ... 4 deaths

* No record.

Erysipelas.

Cases notified	 	 		19
Number of deaths	 	 		2
Fatality per cent.	 	 	•••	10.5

Cases and Deaths in the previous years since 1897:-

Year	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Cases	115	49	62	1-1	40	40	4 ()	52	31	21	23
Deaths	9	3	2	()	3	4	7	5	1	2	1
Fatality per cent.	7	6	3	()	7.5	10	17	9:6	3.5	915	4:3

The parts affected were:—The face, 14 cases; other parts, 5 cases.

Puerperal Fever.

Cases notified	 	 	5
Number of deaths	 	 	0

Cases and Deaths in the previous years since 1897:—

Year.	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Cases	7	4	10	7	1	4	6	1	10	5	0
Deaths	3	2	7	5	()	2	2	3	5	1	()
Fatality per cen	t. 42	50	70	71	0	50	33	?	50	20	0

Five cases of this disease were notified during 1908, and all occurred in the practices of registered mid-wives. Two of them occurred, within three days of one another, in the practice of one mid-wife, pointing to the fact that infection was carried by her from one patient to the other.

All the cases but one were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and all recovered. The mid-wives concerned were suspended from practice for a short time, and in the meantime they visited the Hospital, where they were given a disinfectant bath and had their clothing and appliances disinfected.

Tuberculous Phthisis,

Number of deaths	 	 	 22
Death-rate per 1,000	 	 	 0.4

The number of deaths is 5 less than the preceding year, and is eight less than the average yearly number of deaths since 1874.

Fifteen of the deaths were of males and 7 of females. One death from Phthisis occurred under ten years of age.

Ages at death from Phthisis: —

In the South and West Wards there were 6 each, in the Central Ward 3, and in the North Ward 4 deaths. Three deaths of Crewe residents occurred in the Workhouse.

The occupations were:—

Labourer		1	Postman		1
Engine Driver		1	School Master		1
Plasterers		2	Stonemason		1
Fustian Cutter	•••	1	Clerk	• • •	1
Coachman	• • •	1	Boilermaker		1
Machinist		1			

In the remainder the designation under this heading is that of Wife, Son or Daughter.

In 1906 the Health Committee applied to the Local Government Board to have Consumption made a compulsorily notifiable disease, but were unsuccessful. It was therefore decided to ask the medical men of the town to notify cases voluntarily, and to admit patients to the Isolation Hospital, when accommodation existed, for a month or so, and to educate them in the methods of prevention of the spread of the disease. A case was admitted towards the end of the year in a fairly advanced condition. He rapidly improved under the altered conditions under which he lived. He remained in the Hospital for eight weeks, and during that time gained 28 lbs. in Apart from the actual treatment of the case the patient weight. is taught the value of fresh air and the danger caused to others by indiscriminate spitting about. He is taught to spit only in a pocket flask. There is also the advantage that whilst the patient remains in hospital there is no danger of his infecting the other members of the family. The arrangement now shows signs of becoming more popular, as at the end of the year two more cases applied for admission.

The number of deaths from Phthisis occurring in the Borough each year since 1874 is as follows:—

```
1874 ... 31 deaths
                         1885 ... 33 deaths
                                                  1896 \dots 33 deaths)
 1875 \dots 30
                         1886 \dots 34
                                                  1897 \dots 29
 1876 ... 17
                         1887
                               ... 39
                                                  1898 \dots
 1877
                         1888 ...
                                   22
                                                  1899 \dots
                                                            29
                                         ,,
*1878 ...
                        1889 \dots 38
                                                  1900 \dots 42
 1879 \dots 28
                         1890 \dots 36
                                                  1901
*1880 ...
                               ... 23
                         1891
                                                  1902 \dots
                                                            22
                                         11
                               ... 24/
1881 ... 26
                         1892
                                                  1903 \dots
                                                            36
                                         ,,
 1882 \dots 28
                         1893 ... 31)
                                                  1904
 1883 \dots 45
                                                            24
                         1894
                               ... 34
                                                  1905 \dots
1884 \dots 25
                                                  1906 \dots
                         1895 \dots 42)
                                                            39
                                                  1907 \dots 27
                   1908
                                            22 deaths.
```

^{*} No record.

Other Tubercular Diseases.

Number of deaths		 	 	20
Death-rate per 1,0	000	 	 	0.4

The number of deaths registered from these diseases is 6 less than in 1907. The record for previous years is shewn below:—

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901 	1902	1903	1904	1905 ——	1906	1907	1908
Tubercular Meningitis	7	13	6	9	23	7	10	12	12	9	5	3
Tubercular Peritonitis and Tabes Mesenterica		23	15	12	18	13	18	20	16	5	14	6
Other forms	2	5	6	18	7	14	7	13	16	13	7	11
	23	41	27	39	48	31	35	45	44	27	26	20

Females contributed 11 deaths and males 9—these were chiefly children, there being only seven deaths over 10 years of age.

Ages at death:

Years ...
$$1-5-10-20-30-40-50-50$$
 upwards. Deaths ... $3-6-4-3-2-2$

Influenza.

Number of deaths	• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 	1
Mortality per 1,000	of po	pulation	 	0.02

The number of deaths registered from this cause was eight less than in 1907.

Cancer and other Malignant Diseases.

From this cause 31 deaths were registered. The number of deaths each year since 1897 is as follows:—

Years 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1901 1905 1906 1907 1908 Deaths 15 21 25 19 32 35 24 25 29 28 40 31 Teath-rate per 1,000 during the last twelve years:

Years 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 Deaths 0°38 0°53 0°61 0°45 0°75 0°80 0°52 0°52 0′60 0°59 0°83 0°64

Ages at death:

Twenty of the deaths were of females, and 11 of males. Twenty-eight were registered as Carcinoma and three as Sarcoma. The parts affected and deaths from each were:—Stomach, 10; Intestine, 4; Uterus, 4; Liver, 2; Neck and Breast, each 2; Larynx, 2; Bladder, 5.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.

The deaths recorded from the three most important members of this group of diseases are given in the following table.

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Bronchitis	68	64	71	54	 56	47	41	57	38	27	44	46
Pnenmonia	,,,					40	38	42	25	14	26	35
Broncho-Pneumonia	61	57	55	43	70 {	25	25	23	31	26	28	17
Others	16	-4	10	6	3	9	10	11	1-4	9	12	б
Totals	145	125	136	103	129	121	114	136	108	76	110	104

The following table shews the age distribution of the deaths:—

	0-1	1 -5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40 50	50-60	60 and upwards
Bronchitis	16	3	•••	•••	•••	•••	1	3	23
Pneumonia	4	3	1	1	2	3	8	3	10
Broncho-Pneumonia	5	s	1	1		1	•••	1	•••
Others	•••	2	•••		•••	1	•••	2	1
Totals	25	16	2	2	2	5	9	9	34

Deaths from Violence.

Death was registered as due to violence in 20 cases, 15 of which resulted from accident and 5 from suicide. The average number registered yearly from this cause has, during the last ten years, been 17. The figures for former years are given below.

			1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Accident		•••	4	16	27	13	19	14	16	9	9	16	15
Suicide	•••	•••	•••	1	1	6	2	4	5	3	4	5	5
Homicide	•••	•••	•••	•••	1			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
Totals		•••	4	17	29	19	21	18	21	12	13	21	20

Gains and Losses during 1908.

In the following tables of gains and losses, the death-rate per 1,000 from each cause is compared with the average death-rate of the preceding decennium. The death of one person in a population of 48,359 corresponds to a rate of 0.020 per 1,000. Hence the reduction or increase of the annual death-rate by this amount means the saving or loss of one life, and similarly a fall or rise in the rate of 0.100 means the saving or loss of five lives, and so on. The difference between the death-rate from all causes in 1908 and the decennium, 1898—1907 is 3.6 per 1,000. This represents the net gain and is equivalent to the saving of 180 lives.

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GAINS.

Name of Disease,	Average Rate during ten years 1898—1907	Rate during 1908	Gains per 1,000	Probable number of lives saved during 1908	Lives Lost or Gained during 1907
Diarrhœa	0.41	0.37	0.34	17	32 gained
Respiratory Diseases	2.60	2.15	0.45	22	23 gained
Erysipelas	0.06	0.04	0.02	1	3 gained
Diphtheria	0.55	0.16	0.06	3	5 gained
Typhoid Fever	0.08	0.02	0.06	3	1 gained
Whooping Cough	0.52	0.08	0.19	9	2 gained
Old Age	0.48	0.40	0.09	4	•••
Influenza	0.51	0.02	0.19	9	1 gained
Premature Birth	0.22	0.37	0.50	10	1 gained
Nervous Diseases	1.37	1.26	0.11	5	28 gained
Digestive Diseases	1.02	0.78	0.27	13	15 gained
Tubercular Diseases (excluding Tabes Mesenterica)	0.21	0.528	0.53	11	9 gained
Tabes Mesenteriea	0.30	0.12	0.18	9	•••
III-Defined	1.04	0.47	0.22	28	30 gained
Violenee	0.44	0.41	0.03	1	5 gained
Measles	0.31	0.14	0.17	8	11 gained
Heart Diseases	1.19	1:19	•••		16 gained
Phthisis	0:69	0.45	0.54	12	7 gained
Urinary Diseases	0.25	0.55	0.03	1	16 lost

LOSSES.

Name of Disease,	Average Rate during ten years 1898—1907	Rate during 1908	Losses per 1,000	Probable number of lives lost during 1908	Lives Lost or Gained during 1907
Caneer	0.61	0.61	0.03	I	13 lost
Searlet Fever	0.11	0.15	0*01		

Part iii.

General Sanitation.

Hospital Accommondation.

The accommodation provided for the isolation of Infectious Diseases (apart from Small-pox) consisted originally of two ward pavilions and an observation block, containing in all 28 beds. This has been in use since October 16th, 1897, and was erected at a cost of £9,500 (including the cost of the site). Owing to the rapid increase in the population, and the increasing number of patients treated, it was found necessary to enlarge the Hospital by the addition of a two ward pavilion for Diphtheria, together with extra housing accommodation for the nursing staff. The additions were commenced at the beginning of 1903, and were ready for occupation on the 30th March, 1904. The plans for the extension were prepared by George Bolshaw, Esq., of Southport, who was the architect for the original Hospital, and the work was carried out by Messrs. Garner and Son, of Crewe. The total cost of the pavilion and addition to the house was £3,066.

The Small-pox Hospital is situated upon the Corporation Farm, on the North side of Pym's Lane, off Minshull New Road. As it originally existed, excluding the part occupied by the caretaker and his family, there were two bedrooms available for patients, with suitable accommodation for a nurse. During 1903 further accommodation was provided by fitting up a small galvanised iron pavilion alongside the farm house. The Hospital has been unoccupied during the year, but has been kept ready for any emergency.

The full staff consists of the Matron, 8 nurses (2 charge, 4 assistant, and 2 probationer nurses), and 6 maids (cook, housemaid, scullery maid, 2 ward maids, and laundry maid). There is a non-resident ambulance attendant, who also acts as disinfector for the Health Department, and a gardener. Occasional extra assistance has to be obtained in the laundry and grounds.

The following statement shews the number of cases dealt with during 1908:—

	In Hospital December 31st, 1907	Admitted	Discharged	Died	In Hospital, December 31st, 1908
Scarlet Fever	78	259	317	6	11
Diphtheria		18	16	1	1
Enteric Fever		1	1	_	
Puerperal Fever	_	4	4	_	
For Observation		1	1		_
Measles	= -	2	1	_	1
Totals	78	285	340	7	16

In addition to the disinfection of bedding and clothing taken from infected houses or from the Hospital Wards, it will be seen (page 29) that a considerable amount of work has been done for the Cottage Hospital in disinfecting bedding which has become infected with septic discharges.

The following shews the annual number of patients admitted to the Hospital since its opening, and the percentage of cases of Scarlet Fever removed to Hospital:—

					Numbe admitt		reentage of Scarlet ver cases removed.
1897 ((from	Octo	ber)		26	 	 _
1898					68	 	 64%
1899				• • •	73	 	 76%
1900				• • •	158	 	 65%
1901					129	 	 69%
1902				• • •	102	 	 74.5%
1903					169	 	 76%
1904				• • •	298	 	 81%
1905				• • •	160	 	 81%
1906					141	 	 92%
1907				• • •	420	 	 93.8%
1908					285	 	 90.8%

For the following statement of expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1908, I am indebted to the kindness of the Borough Treasurer:—

reasurer.—	Expend	ditu	re.						
0.1.1.4.35.4.37				£	s.	d.	£	S.	d.
Salaries of Matron, Nurs			• • •				370	13	4
Porters' Wages (proport	ion)	• • •	• • •				89	2	10
Nurses' Uniform		• • •	• • •				18	18	2
Maintenance of Patients	and Staf	f:							
Groceries				224	14	3			
Butchers' Meat				156	10	7			
Fish, Ice, etc				23	19	11			
Vegetables				22	10	0			
Milk				164	14	5			
Bread				69	7	5			
				_			661	16	7
							52	7	1
Drapery, Crockery, Har							150	0	-
Materials, etc	7771111						150	8	1
Repairs to Vans, Laundrinfector, Electric Lig							50	19	4
Maintenance of Building	s, Painti	ing,	etc.				53	19	3
Gas							24	2	3
Electricity							97	1	2
Water							38	14	2
Rates and Taxes							52	6	5
Insurance							6	3	1
Telephone Charges							10	16	0
Fuel							227	2	3
Cultivation of Grounds							62	19	1
Horse Hire for Ambula	nce, etc.						90	14	0
Rent of Small-pox Hospi	ital						20	0	0
Interest on cost of Elect	ric Main						13	11	9
Printing, Stationery, A	dvertisii	ıg,	and						_
Postages							12	9	7
Electric Motor, Hydro-Ex Laundry (balance)			for				40	5	4
Asphalting walks							43	17	7
Furniture and Repairs							1	15	5
Sundries		•••					12	10	0
						£2	2,202	12	9

Income.

	£	S.	d.
Removal and Maintenance of Patients	184	3	3
Rent of Land	3	0	0
Contribution from Cheshire County Council under			
Isolation Hospital Acts	261	15	5
	£448	18	8

The cost of maintenance per case; the average daily number of patients, and their average residence, etc., since the opening of the Hospital are shewn in the following table:—

YEAR.	Total treated.	Average daily number.	A verage residence in days.	To Expen	tal dit	ure.	cos	vera st p tien	er	per f	y cost head or isions.	Prov	isio	ns.
1898	68	1:6	48.0	£ 1020	s. 2	d. 0	£ 15	s. 0	d. 0	s. 2	d. 4	ც 378	s. 19	d. 6
1899	73	9.6	48.0	1083	7	1	14	16	9	1	1112	34,7	4	9
1900	153	20°3	47:0	1161	11	8	7	7	0	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	417	19	()
1901	129	17.0	48.0	1367	0	10	10	12	0	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$	452	18	()
1902	102	11.7	42.0	1173	ő	9	11	10	0	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$	314	10	7
1903	169	22.4	48.5	1404	6	7	8	6	2	0	$11\frac{1}{2}$	398	19	7
1904	298	34.5	4210	1642	14	3	5	10	3	0	$10\frac{3}{4}$	561	2	4
1905	160	16.7	38.2	1592	()	3	9	19	θ	1	$7\frac{1}{4}$	488	19	2
1906	141	16.0	41.6	1408	12	9	9	19	9	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$	384	15	8
1907	420	38:8	32.7	1893	9	1	-1	10	1	0	10^{3}_{1}	601	8	3
1908	285	31.3	41.1	2182	12	9	7	13	1	I	13	661	16	7

N.B.—The above calculations of cost do not include repayment of principal, nor payment of interest on capital. The rent of the Smallpox Hospital is also deducted.

The Average Length of Stay in Hospital.

Scarlet Fever Patients, excluding cases which died	42.8
Scarlet Fever Patients, including cases which died	42.2
Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup Patients, excluding	
cases which died	30.6
Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup Patients, including	
cases which died	29.3

School Hygiene.

This matter is now dealt with in a separate report, but a few facts connected with Infectious Disease in the Schools may be mentioned here.

As previously stated, Measles has been epidemic during the year. The following is a list of schools which have been closed during the year on account of the prevalence of this disease.

School.		Clos	sed.		Re-opened.	Disease.
West Street Council Infants	•••	June 12th ning of holidays,	Summer		July 27th	Measles
Beech Street Infants		Sept. 3rd ning of holidays,	Autnmr	1	September 21st	,,
Mill Street Wesleyan Infants	s	September	28th .		October 12th	**
St. Mary's R.C. Infants		October 5t	h .		" 19th	**
Edleston Road Infants	• • •	October 19	th .		November 2nd	11
Borough Infants		November	5th .		., 23rd	11
Hightown Conneil Infants		31	6th .		" 23rd	**
Edleston Road Infants	• • •	2.5	6th .		., 23rd	**
Wistaston Road Infants		21	9th .		., 23rd	*1
Bedford Street Infants	• • •	•1	9th .		" 23rd…)
Broad Street Infants	•••	•1	9th .	••	., 23rd	•,

The following table shews the number of children excluded from school on account of infectious diseases, and whose absence was notified to the Health Department by the Head Teachers and School Attendance Officers:—

					Totals 1907	Totals 1908
Measles		•••	•••		25	683
Whooping Cough	•••			•••	93	4
Chicken-pox				•••	90	õ
Ringworm				•••	9	-1
Mumps	•••	•••		•••	219	3
Skin Disease	•••		•••		14	
Miscellaneous			•••		168	44
						-
Totals		•••	•••		618	743

The following certificates have also been issued in respect of diseases compulsorily notifiable:—

Prelim	inary Ce	ertifica	ites		 	 	279
Final	Certifica	tes	• • •	• • •	 	 • • •	169
							448

Playgrounds and Open Spaces.

These owned by the Corporation are: -

The Queen's Park—Area, a little over 35 acres; situate in the South Ward, at the extreme South West Boundary of the town.

South Ward Playground, area 11,501 square yards. West Ward Playground, area 8,356 square yards. North Ward Playground, area 16,429 square yards.

Inspections and General Work.

The premises which have been kept under regular supervision include 15 private slaughter-houses, 53 cowsheds, 135 dairies and milkshops, 9 common lodging-houses, 1 house let in lodgings, 260 factories and workshops, and also premises which are specially liable to create nuisances, viz.: pig-styes, stables, marine stores, fried fish shops, etc.

Reconstruction of Privies, &c.

The following figures give the approximate numbers of the different forms of closets, etc., existing in the town at the end of 1908:—

Water-closets	6,465
Waste Water-closets	1,016
Pail Closets	
Fixed Receptacles	2
Covered Privy Middens	681
Uncovered Ashpits	45
Covered Ashpits	2,426
TO 17 1	7,010
Baths	1,771

The number of privy middens, etc., converted into water-closets is the same as in the previous year, viz.:— 312. It was not necessary to take proceedings in any instance.

The following shews the number and nature of the re-constructions effected during the year:—

	Dust- bins.	Covered Ashpits	Privy Pails	Water Closets	Waste Water Closets.
170 Mixens were converted into	78	92	72	98	_
2 Cesspools ,, ,,	_	_	2	_	
70 Privy Pails were converted into		_		70	_
69 Ashpits were converted into	69	_	_	_	_
1 Waste Water-closet was converted into	_	_	- 1	1	

The total number of re-constructions was therefore 312, these being converted into 169 clean water-closets, and 74 privy pails, with 147 dustbins and 92 covered ashpits.

Offensive Trades.

There are now two gut-scraping businesses carried on in the Borough. One of these was established in 1905, in Richmond Road, and the premises are of modern construction. Both businesses from a sanitary point of view are well regulated and have been conducted so as to be free from nuisance.

Cowsheds.

There are 53 Cowsheds in the Borough. These are frequently inspected and suggestions for improvements are made. The standard of cleanliness in some of them is not very high. It is hoped to obtain an improvement in this respect in the near future.

Dairies and Milkshops.

There are 135 premises on the Register where a retail trade in milk is carried on. The chief complaint to be made in regard to these is, as in the case of cowsheds, a want of cleanliness.

The following additional regulation prescribing precautions to be taken by purveyors of milk and persons selling milk by retail in the Borough, against infection or contamination, came into force on August 1st, 1906:—

- "Every purveyor of milk or person selling milk by retail
- "shall cause every vessel containing milk for sale to be
- "kept properly covered, or to be otherwise sufficiently
- "protected from contamination by dust or flies."

Common Lodging Houses.

There are 9 houses in the Borough now registered as common lodging-houses. Every effort is made to see to these being kept in a sanitary condition, and the houses are fairly well conducted. Their defective structural character makes it difficult for the keepers to maintain them in a thoroughly satisfactory state.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There is one house on the register, and this has been kept in a satisfactory condition.

Slaughter Houses and Meat Inspection.

There are 15 slaughter-houses in the Borough. They are kept in a fairly satisfactory condition. In many instances, however, the offal is not removed frequently enough. The premises are visited periodically by the Inspector and the Medical Officer, and the Butchers themselves, as members of the Butchers' Vigilance Association, report to the Medical Officer any carcases that are suspected to be diseased. During the year only one carcase has been submitted for examination. The pleura and right lung were found to be slightly tuberculous, but there was no evidence of disease in the glands. The affected portions were destroyed. The value of the beast was £15.

Attention should be directed to the "blowing" of carcases for sale. This practice is quite unnecessary and should be discontinued, or at least should be done by mechanical means. It is possible for a healthy carcase to be infected in the process of "blowing" if the butcher happens to be suffering from such a disease as Consumption.

Ice Cream Premises.

A constant supervision has been maintained over the premises where ice cream is made and sold. The premises were at all times found in a cleanly condition.

Factories and Workshops.

There are 72 factories and 198 workshops in the Borough. The latter include a great many places, such as dressmakers' establishments, where the business is a small one, and is carried on in a room of the dwelling-house set apart for the purpose. It sometimes happens that in such small workshops the business is carried on somewhat intermittently, and changes of address are frequent. This makes it difficult to keep an absolutely correct register, but so far as possible all changes have been followed up.

The following table of workshops shews the number in each Ward, and the nature of the trades carried on:—

Trade.			Central	West	North	South	Borough
Bakers and Confection	ıers		15	7	6	7	35
Dressmakers and Mill	iners		19	8	2	14	43
Tailors		• • •	6	1	1	3	11
Watchmakers and Jev	vellers	• • •	4	1		1	6
Tinsmiths			3			1	4
Cabinet Makers and J	oiners		8	2	3	4	17
Bootmakers	•••		9	5	7	15	36
Herb Beer Manufactur	rers & Bott	tlers	1	1			2
Saddlers			3	_		2	5
Cycle Repairers	***		2	3	_	3	8
Ice Cream Manufactur	ers		1	1	_	1	3
Wheelwrights						1	1
Shirtmakers		• • •	1		1		2
Hosiers	•••		1	_		_	1 .
Stonemasons			1	_	1	1	3
Picture Framers			2	_	1	_	3
Rag Stores			1		2	_	3
Blacksmiths		• • •	3	1	2	1	7
Laundry	•••		1	_	_		1
A.ttificial Teeth Mannf	acturers		3			1	4
Scales Manufacturer	•••		1	_	_	_	1
Gut Scraper	•••		_	1	1		2
Totals	• • •		85	31	27	55	198

GENERAL SANITATION.—The condition of the workshops generally has been very satisfactory, although there were a few exceptions with regard to cleanliness. Ten notices relating to limewashing were sent out and complied with.

BAKEHOUSES.—There are now no underground bakehouses in the Borough. The sanitary condition of all the premises was very satisfactory.

HOMEWORK.—Lists of homeworkers have been received from the following:—

S. & J. W	atts and	l Co., Clothi	ng Factory	•••	5	outworkers.
Compton	& Sons'	Clothing F.	actory		17	17

- C. Taylor, Shirtmaker 4 ,,
- A. Boden, Tailor 5 ,,
- J. Harding, Son and Co. 10 ,,

The annual statistical return to the Secretary of State, which follows, gives a summary of the work done during the year.

I.—Inspection.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTIONS OR INSPECTORS
OF NUISANCES.

		Number of	
Premises,	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	144	2	•••
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	400	11	•••
Workplaces other than outworkers' premises included in part III.	•••		
Total	544	13	

2.—Defects Found.

	Num	ber of Do	efects.	r of tions
Particulars.	Found	Reme- died	Referred to H.M. Inspect'r	Number of Prosecutions
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:-*				
Want of cleanliness	11	11		•••
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				• • •
Other nuisances				• • •
Sanitary dissufficient constraints accommodation (insufficient constraints) insufficient constraints and constraints are constraints.	2	2		•••
Offences under the Factory & Workshop Act: Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (S. 101)				•••
Breach of special sanitary requirements				
for bakehouses (SS, 97 to 100) Other offences :— (Excluding offences relating to out-	•••	•••	•••	***
work which are included in Part III.) Total	1.3	13		

^{*} Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory Act as remedied under the Public Health Acts.

3.-Home Work.

OUTWORK IN IN- FECTED PREMISES,	99, 110.	enoid	Seet 0,	II '(Prosecuti 101	18		÷	:	:
OUTWORK IN FECTED PREMIS	SECTIONS 109, 110.	.(01	1 'S)	əpv	m srobrO	17		:	:	:
OUT	SECT		.89	շաջդ	suI	16		:	:	:
RS IN OME	c. 108.		·suo	ituos	Prose	15		:	: 	:
OUTWORKERS IN UNWHOLESOME	PREMISES, SEC. 108		rved	əs sə	Notice N	1+		:	:	:
OUT	PREM		1	səəu	etenl	13		:	:	•
.səsim	$^{ m rs}$, $^{ m re}$	оккс	wan	O ło	Inspection	12		50	:	50
	Prosecutions.		=== stsi.]		Failing to s	11		:	:	:
	Prosec	J	o no	itose	of gailiag to permit inrep List	10		:	:	:
N 107	Addresses of Outworkers.				Forward other Co	6:		+	:	 .
SECTIC	Addre				Бесеіved поЭ тэйдо	œ		+	:	 -
ISTS,	ń	1004	year.	Outworkers.	Мотктеп.	1~		:	:	:
RKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.	Employers.	Once in the wear	ama mi	Outw	ontractors.) [©]		:	:	:
		0000	A CITICAL		Lists.	ೲ		:	:	:
OUTWO	Lists received from	TEG9 P	year.	Outworkers.	Ж отктеп.	+	<u></u> _	7	:	+3
	ists re	Twice in the year		Outw	ontractors.) m		:	:	:
	I	Twic	7 11 1		.stsi.I	23		12	:	12
			NATURE OF WORK.			1	Wearing Apparel :—	(1) making	(2) cleaning and washing	Total

4.-Registered Workshops.

Bakers and Confectioners Dressmakers and Milliners Tailors Watchmakers and Jewellers Tinsmiths Cabinetmakers and Joiners Bootmakers and Repairers Herb Beer Manufacturers and Bosaddlers Cycle Repairers Lec Cream Manufacturers Wheelwrights Shirtmakers Hosiers Stonemasons	ttlers			35 43 11 6 4 17 36 2 5 8 3
Tailors Watchmakers and Jewellers Cabinetmakers and Joiners	ttlers			11 6 4 17 36 2 5 8 3
Watehmakers and Jewellers Tinsmiths Cabinetmakers and Joiners Bootmakers and Repairers Herb Beer Manufacturers and Bo Saddlers Cycle Repairers Lec Cream Manufacturers Wheelwrights Shirtmakers Hosiers	ttlers			6 4 17 36 2 5 8 3
Tinsmiths Cabinetmakers and Joiners Bootmakers and Repairers Herb Beer Manufacturers and Bo Saddlers Cycle Repairers Cycle Repairers Lec Cream Manufacturers Wheelwrights Shirtmakers Hosiers	ttlers 			4 17 36 2 5 8 3
Cabinetmakers and Joiners Bootmakers and Repairers Herb Beer Manufacturers and Bo Saddlers Cycle Repairers Iec Cream Manufacturers Wheelwrights Shirtmakers Hosiers	ttlers 			17 36 2 5 8 3
Bootmakers and Repairers Herb Beer Manufacturers and Bo Saddlers Cycle Repairers Lec Cream Manufacturers Wheelwrights Shirtmakers Hosiers	ttlers 		•••	36 2 5 8 3
Herb Beer Manufacturers and Bo Saddlers Cycle Repairers Iec Cream Manufacturers Wheelwrights Shirtmakers Hosiers	ttlers		•••	2 5 8 3
Saddlers Cycle Repairers Iec Cream Manufacturers Wheelwrights Shirtmakers Hosiers		•••	•••	5 8 3
Cycle Repairers Iec Cream Manufacturers Wheelwrights Shirtmakers Hosiers	•••	•••	• • •	8 3
Iec Cream Manufacturers Wheelwrights Shirtmakers Hosiers	•••	•••		3
Wheelwrights Shirtmakers Hosiers		•••	•••	
Shirtmakers Hosiers				1
Hosiers	•••		• • •	
			•••	2
Stonemasons	•••	•••		1
	•••			3
Picture Framers				3
Rag Stores			•••	3
Blacksmiths				7
Others				8

5.-Other Matters.

Class.				Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of	Factories :-	_		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factor	ory and Wo	rkskop Act	S. 133)	•••
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5)		action take		
Other		•••		•••
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—				
Certificates granted during the year	***	• • •		• • •
In use at the end of the year		•••		***

\$64\$ The following table shews the number of Factories in the Borough.

Industry			Central	West	North	South	Borough
Loco. Engine Works	• • •	• • • •	_	1		*	1
Electric Lighting	•••	•••	3		_		3
Clothing Factories	• • •		1	1	3	2	7
Cabinet Maker and J	oiner	• • •	3	_		_	3
Cycle Works	•••	• • •	1	-	_		1
Bottling & Herb Bee	r Manufact	ory	2	_		2	4
Brewery	•••	• • •	1				1
Aerated Water Manu	ıfactory	• • •	2		1		3
Letterpress Printing	•••	• • •	3	2	_	1	6
Laundry	•••				2	_	2
Sausage Maker	•••	• • •	3	2	_	1	6
Machine Smith	• • •	• • •	1		_	_	1
Wheelwright, Woodt	urner	• • •	3		1	_	4
Builder	•••	• • •	1	1	_	2	4
Blindmaker	• • •	• • •	1	_	_		1
Ironfounder	• • •	• • •	1		_		1
Baker	•••		2	_	1	_	3
Bootmaker	• • •	•••	2	1		2	5
Brick Works	• • •	• • •		2	4	_	6
Fustian Cutting	• • •	• • •	1	1	_		2
Cattle Medicine	•••		_		_	1	1
Firewood	•••		_	1.		1	2
Saw Mill	•••	• • •	1	1		_	2
Chaffentting	•••	• • •		2		_	2
Picture Framer	• • •	• • •	1		_	_	1
Totals	• • •	• • •	33	15	12	12	72

^{*} These works are also partly in the South Ward.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

These Acts are administered by the County Council, to whose Chief Inspector, Mr. Laird, I am indebted for the following particulars of samples purchased in the Borough of Crewe, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, during the year ending December 31st, 1908.

N	Jame of Sample.		No. of Samples.	No. of Samples certified as Adulterated.
Butter	•••	•••	25	1
Coffee	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	3	_
Milk		• • •	52	õ
Pepper	•••	• • •	12	_
Rum	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •	3	1
Whiskey	•••	•••	7	_
	Totals	•••	102	7

Work done by Sanitary Inspector's Department.

The Sanitary Inspector reports that the following matters have received his attention during the year:—

received his attention during the year:—		
	1907	1908
Defective house drainage	196	162
,, Manure receptacles	7	6
" Ashpits	73	98
" Privy middens	245	305
" Pail privies	131	237
" Fixed receptacles	12	0
" Cesspool privies	7	0
,, Water-closets	62	77
" Paving of yards and passages	14	72
" Urinals	2	5
" Eaves and rain-water spouting	32	51
" Ventilating shafts (drains)	2	13
,, Channel shoots	6	41
" Sink pipes	13	23
Nuisances from offensive accumulations	9	19
" ,, keeping of animals	7	7
" stagnant water in cellars	1	7
" " offensive pools, ditches, etc	4	5
", " " smoke	4	2
House drains tested	43	94
Visits to cowsheds	76	88
" Common lodging-houses	126	111
" slaughter-houses	201	237
" Infectious disease cases	507	363
Notices for renewal of defective privies and ashpails	465	425
Licenses issued in respect to removal of Swine	3861	4053
Ditto ditto Sheep		518

	1907	1908
Post Cards issued in respect of removal of Swine—		
County	2687	3238
Statutory notices served	284	237
Persons supplied with disinfectants on application		
to office	1025	1024
Dogs destroyed	58	56
Cats ,,	3	3
Visits to Ice Cream Shops	14	15
" " Bakehouses	78	70
" " Fried Fish Shops	172	58
" " Pigstyes	60	70
" " Offensive trades	21	27

Scavenging.

In the accompanying Tables the work done during the year and the cost of both team and manual labour are given in detail, and for comparison the work for each year since 1899 is also shewn.

It will be seen that as compared with 1907, the total cost of scavenging has decreased £27 3s. 5d., while the cost per load of day and night work has also decreased.

TABLE shewing total cost, number of loads, etc., for day and night work.

	ř		60
	Average Cost per Working Night £ s. d.	######################################	$3 \cdot 14 = 5\frac{1}{4}$
WORK.	Total	90	1103 0 0
NIGHT	Horse Hire	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	237 9 6
	Wages	79 12 + 68 10 0 0 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	865 10 6
	Average Cost per Working Day £ s. d.		5 14 9
	Total	149 15 10 145 15 10 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	1801 8 11
DAY WORK.	Paper Wagon Hire £ s. d.		3 12 0
	Horse Hire	39 10 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	500 6 6
	Wages £ s. d.	106 19 4 99 1 5 103 16 10 110 12 9 111 11 11 111 11 2 111 11 11 104 1 3 105 8 7	1297 10 5
	MONTH, 1908	January February March April July July August September October December	

MONTH. January February April May June July August September October	No. of Load Day Work 883 803 871 901 920 919 872 872 872 883 883	No. of Loads Removed. Day Work Night Work 883 367 803 343 901 343 901 331 920 287 919 333 873 324 862 302 873 302 883 302 883 302 772 284	Average Co. Day S. 41. C. 3. 3. 41. C. 3. 3. 41. C. 3. 4. 41. C. 3. 4. 41. C. 3. 5. 41. C. 4. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5.	Average Cost per Load. Day Night S. d. S. d. S. d. 574 S. 574 S. 574 S. 574 S. 67 S. 67 S. 67 S. 67 S. 67 S. 74 S. 67 S. 74 S. 67 S. 74 S.
	10398	3775	3 13	80 2

TABLE shewing number of privies and dustbins emptied and cost per load, etc.

		5									
	1899	0061	1001	1903	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	
Privies and Ashpits	3] 962	33,455	25.171	20,617	.5.5 .5.8 .5.8	28.371	29,381	20.136	21.166	23,820	
mptied	128,086	129,086	129,656	132,432	145,038	154,570	156,003	157,305	0.76.751	157,079	
Dustbins	79,920	93.180	104.260	112.510	138,585	176,956	183,114	184,163	194,919	129,477	
Paper Bags	ļ	-			11.160	11.388	13,405	17,675	16.841	18.578	
Number of Loads removed—											
Day Work	8,525	660'6	8,803	9.851	10.225	10,325	528,9	8.970	10,073	10.408	05
Night Work	1.967	4,958	1,940	1,880	5,130	5.290	4.879	4.456	020*†	3,775	
	13,492	14.057	13,743	14,731	15,355	15,618	14,704	13,426	14.143	14.183	
Cost of removal—	ં છે	£ s. d.	æ æ æ	ت و d.	ू इ. व.	£ s. d.	ج و. « و.	£ s. d.	ي. d.	£ s. d.	
Total cost	2649 8 5	2812 1 2	2827 8 11	2984 9 3	3007 9 9	3068 16 7	2923 9 6	2850 18 3	2931 12 4	2904 8 11	
Cost per load	0 3 11	0 + 0	11 1 0	$0 + 0^{\frac{1}{2}}$	0 3 11	0 3 11	$0.811\frac{1}{2}$	÷ • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	$0 + 1\frac{1}{2}$	$0 + 1\frac{1}{4}$	
Cost of Day Work per load	$0 - 2 - 11\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 13	0 3 51	0 3 04	0 3 33	60 60	0 s s 1	0 3 64	(C) (C)	0 3 143	
Cost of Night Work per load	0 5 67	0 5 63	\$ 0 \$ 8	0 6 11	0 5 1	0 £0 88	0 5 4 2	x 13 0	0.5 101	0 5 94	

Water Supply.

The Water Supply is owned by the London and North Western Railway Company, and is obtained from artesian wells at Whitmore, Staffordshire. The quality of the water for drinking purposes is excellent, although somewhat hard for domestic and laundry use. The supply has never failed even after the most prolonged drought.

The total quantity of water given below is the amount actually paid for to the Railway Company, plus 20½ million gallons, the estimated amount supplied directly by the Company to their own property.

Year	Quantity consumed during the year in gallons	No. of Inhabited Houses	Population estimated to middle of year	Consumption per house per annum in gallons	Consumption per head of Population per day in gallons
1893	116,348,000	7,125	34,866	16,329	9.14
1894	134,269,300	7,190	35,796	18,674	9:47
1895	139,736,000	7,404	= 36,726	18,873	10.42
1896	148,833,000	7,638	37,656	19,485	10:79
1897	149,088,000	7,945	38,586	18,765	10.28
1898	160,555,000	8,182	39,516	19,622	11.13
1899	175,551,000	8,582	40,446	20,455	11.88
1900	185,026.000	8,808	41,376	21,006	12:24
1901	220,601,500	8,771	42,307	25,151	11:28
1902	228,111,000	9,208	43,237	21,773	14/45
1903	243,332,390	9,500	45,505	25,613	14.6
1904	233,131,113	9,617	16,065	24,273	13'8
1905	201,038,120	9,721	46,578	20,671	11'8
1906	198,424,000	9,844	47,142	20,156	11.2
1907	213,811,000	10,001	47,904	21,381	12.5
1908	197,435,470	10,096	48,359	19,555	11.5

Sewage Disposal.

The bulk of the sewage is being disposed of on the Corporation Farm, and a small proportion by the double contact method. Toward the end of 1907 a new circular continuous filter was constructed on the site of one of the secondary contact beds. The samples taken immediately after it had started work were naturally not satisfactory, but after several months' working an effluent well within the requirements of the County Council has been produced.

Back Passages,

The paving of the following back passages has been completed during the year:—

- 1. South side of Catherine Street.
- 2. Catherine Street (opposite Edward Street) to rear of Catherine Street (South side).
- 3. Between Sherwin Street and Swinnerton Street.
- 4. Rear of Nantwich Road (South side), from Sherwin Street to Swinnerton Street.
- 5. Between Market Street and Market Terrace.
- 6. Between Grosvenor Street and West Street.
- 7. Behind Nos. 10 to 36, Bedford Street.

Prosecutions, &c.

The following is a summary of the proceedings taken during the year to enforce Statutory Notices issued for the abatement of various nuisances, or for infringement of bye-laws:—

No.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Proceedings.
1.	Offensive cesspool.	Work done.
2.	Nuisance from worn-out privy pail.	Defendant put in new privy pail and paid 3/6 costs. Summons withdrawn.
3.	91 91	Ditto.
1.	Nuisance from defective privy.	Defendant did work and paid 4/6 costs. Summons withdrawn.
5.	Nuisance from worn-out privy-pail.	Defendant provided new privy pail, and paid costs, 11/-
6.	Exposing sheep suffering from scab in a pen adjoining Lloyd's Cattle Market.	Defendant fined $\&1$ with $\&1$ 4s. 0d. costs.

Sewers and Sewer Ventilation.

New sewers were laid in the following streets:-

Clifton Street.

Elizabeth Street

Fletcher Street.

Passage between Grosvenor Street and West Street.

,, behind Nos. 10 to 36 Bedford Street.

Rear of 17 houses on West side of Ruskin Road.

Denver Avenue.

Stewart Street.

There were no sewer ventilating shafts erected during 1908.

Unwholesome and Dirty Houses.

Notices were issued for the cleansing and limewashing of 122 houses. In 30 instances a second notice had to be issued before the work was carried out,

Contagious Diseases of Animals.

The Sanitary Inspector acts also as Inspector under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act and the Swine Fever Order. Every Monday he is in attendance at the Cattle Market to receive declarations regarding swine brought for sale and to give orders for removal of swine from the market.

The number of licences issued by him for the removal of swine was 4,053, as against 3,861 for 1907.

Several blood specimens from animals which had died suddenly were examined by the Medical Officer for the Veterinary Surgeon.

Poor Law Relief Statistics.

I am indebted to Mr. C. E. Speakman, Clerk to the Poor Law Guardians, for the following information. The figures in each case are for the half-year ending Michaelmas.

		1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
1.	In Workhouse						
	Able-bodied	168	83	176	60	14	191
	Not able-bodied	141	75	169	296	367	202
	Insane	13	5	15	15	16	17
	Children	110	72	119	139	116	151
	Total	432	235	479	510	513	561
2.	Vagrants relieved in Workhouse	4216	4601	2862	2786	2616	3604
3.	Out-door Poor relieved	899	1001	994	1114	1077	1066
	Ditto Vagrants	922	660	7	45	45	131
4.	Cost of out-door relief	£2045	£2229 11 6	£2260	£2355 12 7	£2153 14 10	£2230 1 3

METEOROLOGY.—Mr. M. Morgan, the Curator of Queen's Park, has kindly furnished the figures for the following table.

1908	Total Rainfall in inches	of Rainy Days	1	Prev	AIL1	NG V	VIND	1N]	Days	:	MEA	AN TEM	IPERAT	URE.
	Total I	No. of Da	N.	s.	Е.	w.	N.W.	N.E.	s.w.	S.E.	Max'm in Shade	Mini'm in Shade	One foot deep	Four foot deep
January	0.38	7	_	6	3	1	3	2	8	8	39	26	36	40
February	1.26	11	_	1		9	9	—	9	1	43	33	39	41
Mareh	1:90	10	1		2	5	7	4	6	6	43	30	35	41
April	1.79	6	2	2	4	2	9	6	3	2	50	33	42	42
May	1.09	11	_	4	3	I	4	1	10	8	66	42	52	47
June	1:37	7	1	2	8	5	10	_	1	3	71	43	58	53
July	2.75	8	_	2	3	6	8	_	8	4	71	47	61	57
August	2.86	10.	-	1	5	3	11	3	7	1	67	45	59	57
September	2.66	14	1	1	1	2	5		9	11	63	41	55	55
Oetober	1.20	4	2	1	1	_		1		26	61	42	54	55
November	1.77	7		2	2	3	+		8	11	49	33	46	50
December	1:75	23	_	5	1	1	3	1	4	16	41	30	41	46
Total	22.28	118	7	27	33	38	73	18	73	97		_		

As compared with 1907 there were 4.58 inches less of rainfall but 5 more rainy days. The heaviest rainfall occurred in July, August and September, during which months 8.27 inches fell, as compared with 5.10 in 1907. October was an unusually dry month.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.

Table 1.—Vital Statistics of whole district during 1908 and previous years.

				Total De	Total Deaths Registered in the Distriet,	red in the D	istriet.		Deaths of		Nett Deaths at	athsat
YEAR	Population estimated to		Births.	Under 1 Year of Age.	l Year ge.	At all Ages.	Ages.	Total Deaths in Public	Non- residents registered m Public	Deaths of Residents registered in Public	all Ages belonging to the District.	ges ing to trict.
	Middle on Feeli Year.	Number,	Rate.*	Number,	Rate per 1,000 Births	Number,	Rate.*	Institutions in the District.	Institutions in the District.	Institutions beyond the District.	Number,	Rate.*
-	रा	ಣ	7	10	registered.	1-	œ	G.	10	=	15	133
1898	39516	1365	34.5	232	169	683	17.5	06	G.	25.5	669	9.21
1899	94404	1400	9.48	231	165	299	16.4	16	+	55 2-20	695	17.1
1900	41376	1420	34.3	196	133	653	15.7	1:9	1~	31	219	16.3
1901	12307	1311	30.5	234	173	685	16.1	56	٠ı	27	710	16.7
1902	43237	1412	32.6	186	131	613	14.1	24	ा	37	849	6.†1
1903	45505	1454	6.18	210	14:	636	14.3	36	·s	- - - -	651	14.3
1904	16065	1425	30.6	556	15)	659	14:3	96	10	13	673	9.†1
1905	3199t	1318	58.5	171	123	605	6.51	36	1~	34	629	13.5
1906	47142	1260	20.2	149	118	525	11.1	ପ୍ର	9	+1	560	11.8
1907	12001	1251	26.1	136	108	518	10.8	줐	1-	51 55	536	11.1
Averages for												
years 1898-1907.	200††	1361	31.0	261	144	624	14.5	25.5	ig.	65	2+9	1.+1
1908	48359	1193	9.76	124	103	514	9.01	+6	છ	27	535	11.06

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

	At Census of 1901	
15071	8771	62.1
:	:	:
Total Population at all ages	Number of Inhabited Houses	Average number of persons per House
	Area of District in acres (exclusive of	area covered by water) 2185

Table II.—Vital Statistics of separate localities in 1908 and previous years.

ARD.	Deaths under I year.	89 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	36
SOUTH WARD	Deaths at all Ages.	171 162 167 188 198 199 189 136 170	153
5. SOU	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	12295 12587 12879 13172 13464 14168 14344 14504 14504 14504 14504 14504 14504	15058
WARD.	Deaths under I year.	2	18
TH W.	Deaths at all Ages.	163 155 155 168 168 168 114 111 111 111 114	112
4. NORTH	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	9545 9767 9993 10217 10441 10989 11123 11246 11383 11567	11676
WARD.	Deaths under 1 year.	6 437 F 25 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	++
	Deaths at all Ages.	155 164 167 171 171 187 187 188 187 187 188	140
3. WEST	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	8897 9104 9311 9518 9725 10236 10363 10478 10603 10775	10878
/ARD.	Deaths under I year.	51 60 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	23
CENTRAL WARD	Deaths at all Ages.	13.3 17.4 17.4 18.8 18.8 18.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19	106
2. CENT	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	8779 8986 9183 9400 9607 10111 10235 10476 10476	10747
	Deaths under 1 year,	198 136 136 1173 1149 1149	†124
GH.	Deaths at all Ages.	699 677 710 677 710 673 673 629 560 578 673 673 673 673 673 674	*535
1. BOROUGH	Births registered.	1365 1400 1420 1311 1412 1454 1425 1318 1260 1260 1251 1361	1193
1. B	Population estinated to middle of each year.	39516 40446 41376 42307 432307 45505 46065 46065 47142 47142 47142 47142	48359
Names of Localities.	Year.	1898 1899 1900 1900 1901 1902 1904 1905 1906 1906 1907 Averages of 1907	1908

* 24 of these deaths could not be obtained and are therefore omitted from the Wards. † 3 in Nantwich Workhouse.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.

Table III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1908.

100								
lospital		Total cases removed t Hospital	18	:	259	~	+	585
ed to H	+	South	œ	:	<u>s</u>	-	าเ	62
No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.	99	North Ward (H)	ಣ	:	83	:	:	98
f Cases from	î۱	West ParV	+G	:	53	:	-	65
No. 6	-	Central Ward	হ।	:	55	:	-	80
d in	+	South	15	œ	08	+	ଚା	99
Total Cases Notified in each Locality.	ಣ	North braW (H)	<u> </u>	≎1	26	:	:	Ξ
l Cases	⊅ 1	ts9W braW	x	1~	59	:	-	13
Tota	-	Central Ward	-1 1	ଚୀ	09	:	જા	33
		65 and up- wards	:	ಣ	:	:	:	se
strict.	13.	25 to 65	₹1	Ξ	s.	:	13	51 1-
Cases Notified in whole District.	At Ages—Years.	15 to 25	ଚ ା	กเ 	16	<u>ଚ ।</u>	:	÷1
l in w	At Age	5 to 15	ائ 1	1	197	-	:	550
Notifie		1 to 5	:::	-	0.2	pan	:	4€
Cases		Under 1	_	-	+	:	:	9
		At all Ages.		19	296	-	13	363
		ASE.	ling ap)	:	:	:		i
		Notifiable Disease.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Totals

Crewe Isolation Hospital is situate in the North Ward marked (H).

Total available beds 48, Number of diseases that can be concurrently treated 5,

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

Table IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1908.

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Localities	Address could not be batin'd	:	:	: :	:	: 3	vi :	:	:	202	কা	1	ণ	1	:	:	-	:	÷	÷	_	:	10	5.4
5	South	ာၢ	হ। –	· —	_	-, ,	÷ ;	ଚା	:	9	10	G.	10	1+	_	≎1	_	+	:	$\frac{\infty}{2}$	e.c.	31	99	153
or belonging at all Ages.	Yorth	ទា	90	:	:	, ,		· :	_	+	ಣ	x	ဗ	<u>-1</u>		_	_	10	-	10	9	ಣ	ss S	112
s in or	West	_	: •	 જા	:	- 3:	2 ×3	:	_	9	10	10	16	16	ಣ	î۱	_	13	:	11	→	:	-	140
Deaths in	-nəO frat barV	ଚ1		, ,	:	೧೧ ೮	e —	:	:	ಣ	10	x	21	s.	-	-	:	+	2.2	23	_	:	ب	106
nts "	bns 50 -qu .sbrsw	:	: :	:	:	:-	- -	:	:	I	:	<u>::</u>	×	13	_	:	:	:	:	$\frac{\infty}{2}$	13	:	55	121
"Residents" the District	mider 25 and	:	: :	:	:	13	: 10	_	:	16	+	×	5.	<u>51</u>	ಬಾ	ဗ	:	:	- +	36	φ	272	170	194
	L5 and	:	: :	-	:	st.	: :	:	-	7	÷	:	:	20	:	:	:	:	:	573	_	_	-	+21
in or b	nnder 5 and	:		. –	:	÷	: :	:	:	-	+	:	:	೧೦	:	:	:	:	:	_	:	_	_	1+
Deaths at the subjoined ages of whether occurring in or beyond	band I roban .ā	+	10 H	· · · ·	_	: 1	: ଚା	:	:	:	ψ	:	202	=	၃1	:	:	:	:	:	≎1	:	12	8.0
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		:	: :	nous Cı	÷	:	: :	:	:	osis)	:	:	÷	:	Organs	:	:	:	uriton	:	:	:	:	
	Causes of Death.			Iembra						nbercul	rses	ase			ratory	Liver			of Part					
	ES OF	:	: :	nding 1	:	gzu	: :	:	:	nary Tı	r Dise	nt Dise	:	:	f Respi	hosis of	:	:	idents	:	:	:	:	:
	CAUS	:	ever Cougl	a (inch	ever r	Influe	:	Fever	"	Pulmo	bercula	aligna	D.	ia	eases o	m. Cirr	Disease	e Birth	and Acc	eases		:	Causes	All Causes
		Measles	Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough	Diphtheria (including Membranous Cr.	Enteric Fever	Epidemic Influenza Diarrhea	Enteritis	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	Other Tubercular Diseases	Cancer, Malignant Disease	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver	Venereal Diseases	Premature Birth	Diseases and Accidents of Parturiton	Heart Diseases	Accidents	Suicides	All other Causes	Al
		Me	S =	D.	E F	<u> </u>	i E	Pu	E	PE	O.	ر ت	E I	Pr.	j.	F:	1	P_{1}	Di	H	30	S	F	

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.

Table V.—Infantile Mortality during the year 1908.

Total Deaths under One Year.	122	25
11-12 Months.	+:	:::::::-::-
stinoM 11-01	e: :	ει : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
.sd)noM 01-0	s :	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
.sdtnoM 0-8	21	
.sdmoM 8-7	17 :	
.sdbnoff 7-9	9 ;	:::n::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
.sdJnoM 9-č	x :	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
.sddnoM 6-+	11	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2
3-4 Months.	1-	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
2-3 Months.	12 ::	
I-2 Months.	<u> </u>	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Total under 1 Month.	34	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
3-+ Weeks.	17 :	
2-3 Wеекs.	x :	+ 2/1
1-5 Weeks.	x :	- m -
Under 1 Week.	13	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
	: :	
ЕАТН.	: :	astro-enteritis Catarrh abes Mesenterica
CAUSE OF DEATH.	All causes { Certified { Uncertified	Measles Whooping Cough Diarrhea. all forms Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis Gastritis. Gastro-intestinal Catarrh Premature Birth Congenital Defects Atrophy. Debility, Marasmus Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica Other Tuberculous Diseases Erysipelas Syphilis Rickets Meningitis (not Tuberculous) Convulsions Brouchitis Preumonia Suffocation. overlying Other causes Other causes Mall Causes

Births in the [Legitimate, 1,157. year [Illegitimate, 36.

Deaths from all causes at all ages, 535. Population estimated to middle of 1998, 48.359.

Deaths in the Legitimate Infants, 119, year of (Illegitimate Infants, 5.

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